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P.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th Feb.
† GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	15th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4295	A. Symons	29th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
P.V.L. GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4294	A. Symons	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	11th "
P.M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	18th "
P.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	25th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

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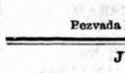

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A SUPERB STUD OF HORSES.

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Comprising three distinct and separate Entertainments under canvass

FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

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By gas chandeliers and every other convenience provided, calculated for the Comfort of our Patrons.

NO EXPENSE TOO GREAT.

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Doors open at 8 P.M. Commence at 9 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Boxes of 6 Chairs	Rs.	20
Single Seats in Boxes	,,	4
Dress Circle Chairs	,,	3
Second Chairs	,,	2
(Stalls, carpeted Seats)	Re.	1
Gallery	8 annas.	

Europeans will not be admitted to the Gallery,

N.B.—No half price to night performances.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to the 1 and 2 Rupee seats.

FAMILY MATINEES,

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Children and Servants half price to all parts of the Circus.

Doors open at 3 P.M. Commence at 4 P.M.

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ONE TICKET ADMITS TO MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative. ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DISTRICT OF DAMAUN.

ON the 27th day of the current month of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock A.M., the SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of the exclusive right of DISTILLATION and SALE of COUNTRY SPIRITS in the District of Damaun for a period of 3 years, commencing from 1st July of the current year, will take place in the Revenue Department of the District of Damaun.

The conditions of the right have been published in the "Boletim Official" of the Government of Goa, No. 13 of the 30th January last, and can also be seen in the Revenue Department of the District of Damaun, and in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the same District, where they can be examined by intending purchasers.

J. I. DeSOUZA GASPAR,
Deputy V. Commissioner, Salt and Abkari.

Damaun, 1st February, 1896.

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SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0 0
Reserves and Rest	,,	10,79,540	12 8
Deposits	,,	97,19,694	10 5
Bankers Balances	,,	11,749	2 8
Bills and Acceptances	,,	7,17,549	0 5
Sundries	,,	1,13,006	2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13 1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,989	10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,83,145	9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	,,	1,19,08,402	9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	,,	1,93,130	15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	,,	3,79,901	1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

FINEST OLD

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The Most Popular Whisky in India

Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.!

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AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

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PATRONS : T. E. LORD & LADY SANDHURST

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ENTITLED

"ELIZABETH R.,"

Will be repeated by the above Club on

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,

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THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL,

AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,

Introducing the latest Popular Airs and Dances.

OVER 50 PERFORMERS,

Orchestra .....ROYAL IRISH STRING BAND
Musical Director ..MR. HENDERSON.

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Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES :

Stalls and Dress Circle .....Rs. 3.
Back Seats and Gallery .....Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform admitted Half-price to the Re. 1 Seats.

THE THESPIAN CLUB.

PATRON—H. E. THE GOVERNOR

Will produce at the

GAIETY THEATRE

ON

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, THE 11TH AND 14TH FEBRUARY,

AT 9-15 P.M., AND

ON

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE 15TH FEB., AT 3-30 P.M.

THE ABSURDLY FUNNY

ECCENTRICITY

IN 3 ACTS,

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BY

W. S. GILBERT.

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MUSIC !! DANCING !!

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PRICES :

Stalls and Seats in Boxes	Rs.	4
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Back Seats	,,	1

For the Matinee on Saturday the price for Stalls and Seats in Boxes will be Rs. 3 only.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back Seats.

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BELLASIS ROAD,

(Opposite Byculla Club.)

A SERVICE OF SONG ENTITLED

THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER,

Will be given

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 6.

At 8 30 P.M.

Admission 8 Annas, in aid of CHURCH FUNDS.

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JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th February, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, Tenders for the supply of 500 Tons of RANGOON, MOULMEIN or SIAM TEAK LOGS, for delivery at the rate of 250 tons per month, commencing 1st April next.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

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The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper,

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th February, 1896.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40 000,000 = £1,600,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 4,500,000 = ,, 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 4,020,000 = ,, 8,40,000

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*Signature*_____

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Few Exhibitions ever held in London have offered greater advantages to exhibitors, and it is intended to make this series of Exhibitions unequalled in this respect. In proof of the appreciation of the efforts made by the Directors of The London Exhibitions, Limited, it may be stated that though the Exhibition of 1895 did not open until the 30th May, it was visited in less than five months by 2,141,926 persons.

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For THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS COMPANY.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Wheel-God.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Swastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O Ω. & Ω.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABFIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi.
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN S-RIVER.

1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ⲙⲙⲙ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's boat.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Your publisher sent me your book (beautifully printed and I have been reading it in wonder at the immensity of reading which must have gone to it, and the labour of arrangement and the whole body of thought and industry in its composition."

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"The product of much research, and the work of an ingenious mind."—"Times," July 7.

"It is a remarkable work ; the fruit of several years' resourceful and laborious research into the origin of the religions which have come down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."

"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in comparative mythology. . . . . A stately octavo of 582 pages, with many illustrations, ... Our learned author is as modest in his claims as he is genial and easy in his style. He makes no pretence to having discovered an all-exclusive 'Key to Mythologies.' On the contrary, his large-mindedness suggests that 'the key we are in quest of is a whole bunch.' He treats all readers jauntily, and, though himself thoroughly and scientifically serious, he nowhere makes a dissenting mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent," August 24, 1893.

"The book (a large octavo, pp. 582) is a marvel of learned research and of scholarly insight. . . . . The work is a work which no future student of mythology, or of the philosophy of mythology can safely neglect."—"Methodist Review," January, 1894.

"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.

"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions, abounds in ingenious and learned observations ; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—"Journal of American Folk Lore," October—December, 1894.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday,'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—" M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce luxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin : 'Morgue voila une belle nuit, d'etre si noir que cela ! je voudrois bien savoir, Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourcuoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre : 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lublin—Lubin : 'Oui, si j'avois etude, jaurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lublin, ma's il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprise du choc des elements qu'il a assemblies, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier, 1895.

The Reviewer of "The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments and its Outcomes" (by F. Bonavia, M. D.) writes :—"Of the evil eye and the charms by which its power was broken Dr. Bonavia has little new to say, and in his remarks on the trident we can find no mention of Mr. H. B. Walters's learned paper on 'Poseidon's Trident' (Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. xiii.) ; and that Mr. O'Neill's 'Night of the Gods,' a masterpiece of research on symbols, should have been overlooked by him is difficult to understand."—"The Athenæum July 20, 1895.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
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Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320xd
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Commercial & Ld. Mge	{ 10,000 / 15,000	100	{ 100 / 75	10, p.c.	166
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
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Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	21-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	30 5

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Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	89
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	850
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Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	735
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
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Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
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Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hinguphat Mills	700	500	500	40	600
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,225
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	460
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Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
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Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Co., Ld	1,200	500	500	Nil	225
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club Regatta, Second Day.
Royal Bombay Golf Club, Calcutta Medal.
Lord Reay Memorial Fund Meeting, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at the Rifles Butts.
Service of Sacred Song, Bombay Baptist Church, 8-30 p.m.
Opening of Harmston's Circus, 9 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Address by Rev. C. F. Reeve, of Poona, 8-30 p.m. (Open to all.)

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Onda entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Akbar yesterday; the steamer Naseri left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Buldana and Drachenfels entered, and the steamers St. Irene, Rosetta, and Khedive left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Vindobona, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1-30 p.m., to-morrow (Friday).

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—From the high reputation which this circus has already established in Bombay, there is every prospect that to-night's opening performance will be a grand success. To the native of India a circus entertainment is a wonderful treat, so that there is every likelihood that the amphitheatre will be crowded.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—Essa Mohideen, a Mahomedan lad, aged nine, was, on Tuesday afternoon, going along Doctor Street, when a cart, laden with wood, which was passing alongside, suddenly broke, and a piece of wood struck the boy, fracturing his left leg. The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A SERVANT.—Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Karkaria, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, has reported to the police that, on the morning of the 3rd instant, he gave a currency note for Rs. 100 to his servant to make some purchases, but he absconded with the note. The servant, whose name is unknown, had only been in complainant's service four months.

BURGLARY.—Dharsey Khetsey, residing on the second floor of a house at Chinch Bunder Road, reported to the police on Tuesday afternoon that, during his absence from home between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. that day, the lock on the door of his house was opened by means of a duplicate key, the place entered, a box forced open, and gold and silver jewellery, of the value of Rs. 410, abstracted therefrom.

H. H. MAHARANEE GAEKWAR.—Her Highness Jamnaisaheb Gaekwar, C.I., Dowager Maharanee of Baroda, who arrived here on Sunday last from Baroda, left with 180 followers on Tuesday afternoon for Marmagoa, to proceed on a pilgrimage to Gokurn, Mahableshwar. Among those present on arrival and departure of her Highness were the Baroda Vakeel, the ex-Dewan, Messrs. Balkrishnarao Bhaskerji Pitale, Tribowandass, Malap, and others.

ANOTHER FIRE AT TANK BUNDER.—On Tuesday night, a fire was discovered in a cow-shed at Tank Bunder, belonging to Jamaludin Sooleman, a timber merchant, residing at that locality, and in a few minutes a quantity of grass, of the value of Rs. 10, was destroyed. The Nesbit Road steamer was soon on the spot, but was not used, as the flames were extinguished by the residents in the neighbourhood. The fire is said to have been due to careless biddee-smoking.

DEPORTATION OF A BODY TO KERBELLA.—The coffin containing the remains of the grandmother of Aga Khan, and mother of H.H. Aga Akbar Shah, who died on the 25th December last, will be carried to-day at 3 p.m., in solemn procession from Hassainbhai Mound Road, to Mazagon Bunder, for deportation to Kerbella per Persian Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Moblie. From the high social rank of the deceased lady, it is expected that the mournful function will be participated in by a large throng of Khojas and Moguls.

BREACH OF THE ARMS ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Harry Ballantine, Chief Constable, G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Govind Janoo, a private, belonging to the 2nd Grenadiers, now stationed at Poona, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession ten blank cartridges without a license under section 6 of the Act XI. of 1878. It appears that on the morning of the 31st ultimo, accused arrived in Bombay by the up Poona passenger train, and alighted at the Byculla Station, where, on searching his person, the above cartridges were found, and he was arrested. The magistrate convicted the accused, and fined him Re. 1.

A THIEVING AYAH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Jolliffe charged Annie Mary Fernandes, a Goanese ayah, in the service of Pestonji Hormusji, a Parsee student, residing at Girgaum Road. The complainant hung his waistcoat on a nail in his room on Tuesday morning, and after a short time when he again he discovered that a purse, containing about Rs. 12, was missing from the pocket. He suspected the ayah of the theft, and reported the matter to the police. The ayah, being arrested by the police, confessed her guilt, and produced the stolen property. The complainant asked his Worship to deal with the accused leniently, and the police did not press for a severe punishment. The accused was fined Rs. 10, or in default of payment of the fine, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten days.

SUICIDE BECAUSE OF PECUNIARY DIFFICULTIES.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Parwattee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two, the wife of a hawker of pan-sopari, residing at the Thakordwar Road. Deceased lived happily with her husband, who, it was stated, treated her kindly. For the last seven days Parwattee was despondent and uneasy, owing to the debt of her husband, who wanted to dispose of some of her ornaments. On Tuesday afternoon, deceased left home and went to an opium vendor's shop at Girgaum, where she purchased two annas worth of opium and swallowed it, with the result that shortly afterwards she was found unconscious, and was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she never regained her consciousness, and died, at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

NATIVE CHIEFS.—A correspondent points out that the following Chiefs and Princes, and their officers, were in Bombay, but were not present on the occasion of the entertainments given to Thakore Saheb Mansinghji, nor was a single subject of Palitana present. It has been several times reported that a large number of Palitana subjects were present at the Railway station to receive the Thakore Saheb, but in both the entertainments given in his honour here the name of a single subject of his does not appear in the local papers:—Maharaja of Datia or his officers; Thakore Saheb Jaswatsinhji of Limbdi or his officers; Raja Saheb Mohandevji of Dharampore or his officers; Sultan of Zanzibar; Sheik Saheb Hussein Miya, Chief of Mangrole (Kathiawad), or his officers; the Chief of Akalkote or his officers; the Prince of Jawhar; Nawabzada Nasurallah Khan of Sachin; and Kumarshri Chandradevji of Dharampore.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of January last the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,018, among whom the number of new admissions was 648, classified as stated below. The average daily attendance was 97:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	44	7	17	68
Vanias	75	33	38	146
Brahmins	89	14	24	127
Lohanas	14	1	5	20
Other castes	206	33	48	287
Total	428	88	132	648

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Constable Jolliffe, yesterday, brought up Bala Raoji, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged him before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a metal watch and chain, belonging to Mangesh Wishwanath. The complainant missed the watch and chain on the 3rd instant, and the next day a policeman brought the accused to his place with the stolen property. The complainant identified the same, and the accused admitted having removed it from his waistcoat pocket. Before the magistrate, however, he withdrew his statement, and said that the watch was given him by his brother. He changed that statement, and next said that the watch was purchased by him from a Marwari. He offered no evidence to corroborate his statement. In convicting him, his Worship remarked that the evidence showed that the watch was lost by the complainant on the 3rd instant. It was found with the accused on the following day, and the latter could give no explanation as to how he came in possession of it. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Jainabee, a Mahomedan widow, aged thirty, residing with her mother at Chanchla Street. Since the death of her husband, about two years ago, the deceased became insane. She occasionally became very violent, and used to run away from the house, and was, therefore, very frequently kept under chains. She had lucid intervals, and was consequently not put into any asylum. About 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, Jainabee attempted to run away from home, and when prevented by her mother, she became very violent, and having picked up a brick, struck her mother on the head. The deceased then locked herself up in a room, and commenced screaming and using abusive language. She remained in that state for nearly two hours, and then suddenly rushed to a window and jumped out, and fell into a sweeper's gully, fracturing the head. She was picked up unconscious, and bleeding from nose and ears, and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died in ten minutes after admission. A verdict of suicide during insanity was recorded.

BLUE JACKETS AND RED JACKETS ON THE SPREE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Murray charged A. Thompson and A. D. Holmes, both gunners of the Royal Artillery; A. Wright, a stoker on her Majesty's Torpedo Boat No. 106; and F. Cooke, a private on board her Majesty's steamship Tennasserim, of the Marine Light Infantry, with being drunk and disorderly and causing mischief to the extent of Rs. 10 by smashing a couple of lanterns and panes of glass belonging to a Japanese house in Cursetji Suklaji Street. On Tuesday night, the four accused, all of whom were the worse for liquor, drove to the house in question. Finding the door of the house closed from inside, Nos. 1 and 2 climbed up the front door of the house and smashed a lantern, while Nos. 3 and 4 commenced kicking against the door. They also smashed panes of glass of a window over the door, but finding that their attempt to make their way in was unsuccessful, they all proceeded to the back of the house, and succeeded in entering the place by forcing open the back door. They then broke another lantern in the house, and caused some other damages. The police were sent for, and the accused were arrested. The magistrate convicted all the men, and fined Nos. 1 and 2 Rs. 10 each, and Nos. 3 and 4 Rs. 5 each, and ordered Rs. 6 out of the realisation of the fine to be paid to the keeper of the house.

THE QUARRELS OF LADY JANBAI AND HER SON-IN-LAW.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topan, charges her son-in-law, Ahmed Laduk Somji, with a criminal intimidation, attempt to commit extortion, and using abusive language and criminal force. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Dixit and Dhunjishaw, solicitors, appeared for complainant, Lady Janbai, while Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, defended the accused, Ahmed Laduk Somji. Before the case was proceeded with, Mr. Rivett-Carnac applied that the evidence of complainant, Lady Janbai, be recorded in camera, on the ground that she was a purdah lady. Mr. Davar objected to the application, stating that Lady Janbai had declared more than once in the High Court that she was not a purdah lady, and that she had given evidence in that tribunal in the presence of five hundred persons of her community. The learned counsel himself had seen her about a dozen times in the High Court. The magistrate refused the application of Mr. Rivett-Carnac. The learned counsel for the complainant then stated the facts of the case, which were similar to the statements made by the complainant in her information, and which had already been published in these columns. The complainant, Lady Janbai, was then called in the witness-box, and examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, and cross-examined by Mr. Davar, in the open court. The case was then adjourned for further hearing.

SENDING A FALSE TELEGRAM TO GOA.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was called on for hearing the case, in which Sertorio Alfonso, a native Christian, stood charged with cheating by personation, at the instance of his castemen, Peter Paul D'Souza. Mr. Furdunji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. De Souza defended the accused. In the commencement, his Worship remarked that from the facts set forth in the information he did not think complainant would be able to prove the charges. Mr. Taleyarkhan replied that accused had despatched an alarming telegraphic message to Goa to the address of complainant's mother, who was terrified at the news stated therein. The magistrate said that it was necessary under the sections of the code to prove "fraudulent and dishonest" intention of the accused. His Worship warned the complainant at the time he filed the information that it was a very difficult—almost impossible—task to bring home the charges under the circumstances mentioned in his information. By way of assistance, the court had obtained the original of the message, but even if the fact was proved that the message was forwarded by the accused, it only supplied a very small detail, and the more important fact that accused had dishonestly personated remained unproved. Mr. Taleyarkhan said it was impossible to bring further evidence than that. His Worship rejoined that it was impossible to get conviction without further evidence. Counsel asked his Worship to frame a charge on sympathetic grounds, which his Worship could not legally do. Under the circumstances, Mr. Taleyarkhan advised his client to withdraw the charge, and the court allowed it to be withdrawn.

DEATH OF MR. G. F. MCLEOD CATANIA.—It is with feelings of the sincerest sorrow that we announce the death of Mr. Catania, editor of this journal. He had been suffering for some months past with an organic affection, to which he succumbed on Friday night (in the West Hospital in this station (Rajkote). Mr. Catania was connected with this paper for nearly two years, and by his kindly genial manners and devotion to his work he succeeded in gaining the goodwill of all he came in contact with. By a strange irony of fate, his death was published in one of the Bombay papers in the early part of last month, which he was obliged to contradict, though, as fate has now willed it, the then announcement has papy foreshadowed it. Catania's funeral took place on Saturday evening last. There was a large gathering at the cemetery, in which were included some of the principal Parsee gentlemen of the station.—"Kathiawar Times."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday and disposed of the following matters:—

RE PITAMBER BHOGRAJ.

Mr. Vikaji, for a creditor, moved absolute the rule granted on the 8th January last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the petition should not be dismissed. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had done nothing for nearly twelve months since the filing of his petition. His lordship adjourned the hearing of the rule till the 19th February, and ordered the insolvent to proceed forthwith with his petition.

RE BENJAMIN FERNANDES.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Mr. Manker for a creditor, opposed the application. His Lordship after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted the insolvent the usual interim order.

RE JAITHABHAI KALIANJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order. Mr. Lowndes, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvents had not assisted the Official Assignee in recovering the outstandings. His lordship granted the usual interim order on condition that the insolvent should assist the Official Assignee.

RE MEGHJI ANANDJI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker the insolvent was granted a month's extension for filing his schedule.

RE JEWRAJ KHETSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE DADABHOY NARAYEN.

On the motion of Mr. Manker this insolvent obtained the usual interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Dulabh Sebha; Jamshedji Dhunjibhoy Fitter: Krishnarao Sadanand Jayker; Bhaji, woman; Parshotam Rattanji Kansara; and Abdool Kader Sheikh Abdool Ali.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied, in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	5	2	33 p.m.	...	16
Suez	5	3	6 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 5th February, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	54	...	1
,, Karachi	...	10	...	5
,, Madras	...	30	...	1

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA OF 1896.

SAILING Committee—Capt. John Hext, R. N., Commodore; H. W. Uloth, Esq., Rear-Commodore; Commander W. Chandler; E. Comber, Esq.; Capt. K. Macaulay, Starter and Judge; J. B. K. Macbeth, Esq.; Capt. W. F. Potts; and C. Bolleau, Esq., Secretary.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

SAILING RACE.—A sealed handicap for all bonafide Club yachts. Entrance Rs. 15. 1st Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs. 350, 2nd Prize Rs. 200, 3rd Prize, Rs. 100. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 2 p.m. Twice round the course.

Yachts' Name.	Rig.	Entered by.	Distinguishing Flag.
1 Cindrella	Lateen	James Moore, Esq.	Red, yellow, and blue
2 Janetta	Lugger	Lt R St J Gillispie.	Crossed pick and shovel, in black on white
3 Princess	Lateen	F A Little, Esq	Blue with yellow cross
4 Red Rose	Double Lugger.	Capt John Hext	Blue with Star of India centre
5 Sonta	Lugger	E S Luard, Esq.	Blue with a wide stripe of white, & a narrow one of red down the middle
6 Mannikin	Cutter	Capt S J Chamier.	Blue with yellow cross
7 Eileen	Lug	Su-Mjr H W Boyd.	Red with white star
8 Kismet	Lug-Sloop	W P Symonds, Esq.	Blue with red chevron
9 Melody	Lugger	J B K Macbeth, Esq.	White with St Andrew's red cross
10 Isca	Cutter	Capt W F Potts.	White with St Andrew's red cross

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For licensed passenger boats. Entrance free. 1st Prize Rs. 20, 2nd Prize Rs. 10. Six boats to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 4 p.m.

	No.	Tons.		
1 Dastagiri	5206	2	03-100	Shaik Mahomed ... Flag T
2 Ganga	5517	2	129-130	Mahomed Cassum ... White and red vertical
3 Luxmi	2367	3	3-4	Goolam Hoosain ... Flag D
4 Bhowanee	4526	3	3-4	Jamoodin ... Flag G
5 Hindustan	4363	3	½	Abdool Rayman ... Flag B
6 Rahamani	4139	3	1-3	Abdool Gafoor ... Square flag, blue, white, and red horizontal

2ND RACE.—For licensed canoes. Entrance free. 1st Prize Rs. 10, 2nd Prize Rs. 5. Six canoes to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 4-15 p.m.

No entry.

3RD RACE.—For four to six oared gigs, man-o-war ships' boats or otherwise, 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize Rs. 60, 2nd Prize, Rs. 30, 3rd Prize Rs. 15. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 4-30 p.m.

1 Royal Engineers' Boat			
Sapper	Lt R St J Gillispie.	Blue and red	
2 H M S Abyssinia's Gig	Lt W O Oliver	Red and yellow diagonal	
3 H M S Assaye's Whaler	Lt. W O Oliver	Red square yellow, St George's cross	
4 H M S Assaye's Galley	Lt W O Oliver	Light blue square, white A in centre	
5 H M S Sphinx's Whaler	Lt A Kirke	Red	
6 H M S Brisk's Whaler	Lt C V Cowper	Blue with red star and crescent	

4TH RACE.—For two-oared out rigged boats or skiffs, 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize Rs. 75. Two boats belonging to recognized Boat Clubs to start or no race. To start at 5 p.m.

No 1	Stone
Bow A Stephen	12·6
Stroke J Pollard	12·8
No 2	
Bow C D Frost	11·0
Stroke W Beaumont	11·0
No 3	
Bow A G B Young	10 8
Stroke R H Hair	12·0
No 4	
Bow V E Booth	10·0
Stroke E V D Parr	10·8

5TH RACE.—For boats, of not less than eight oars, man-o-war ships' boats or otherwise, 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize Rs. 80, 2nd Prize Rs. 40, 3rd Prize Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 5-15 p.m.

1 H M S Magdala's Cutter	Lt W O Oliver	Light blue with white St Andrew's cross
2 Police Boats' Cutter	Lt W O Oliver	Yellow flag with red cross
3 H M S Assaye's Cutter	Lt W O Oliver	Light blue square, with white A in centre
4 H M S Brisk's Cutter	Lt C V Cowper	White with B under a crown in red

6TH RACE.—For bona-fide Club yachts' jolly boats. Any size or number of oars pulled by yachts' sailing crews. Entrance free. 1st Prize Rs. 45, 2nd Prize Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 5-30 p.m.

1 Cindrella's Gig	James Moore, Esq
2 Janthe's Jolly Boat	L Rivett-Carnac, Esq
3 Melody's Boat	J B K Macbeth, Esq

7TH RACE.—For bona-fide Club yachts' jolly boats under 12 feet. Any number of oars pulled by yachts' crews. Entrance free. Three boats to start or no race. Prize Rs. 10. To start at 5-45 p.m.

1 Setna's Boat	E S Luard, Esq
2 Mannikin's Punt	Capt S J Chamier
3 Eileen's Boat	Surg-Major H W Boyd

ACQUATIC SPORTS—At 3-30 p.m. Prizes Rs. 42. Water Polo, Duck Hunt, Greasy Pole, etc., etc., high water at 5-12 p.m., 11ft. 9in. at the Apollo Bunder.

That time allowance of six seconds per oar is allowed in double bank and eight seconds in single bank boats.

Recall numbers as per entry numbers.

Sailing instructions can be had on board the schooner, or at the Club office.

All yacht's owners or their representatives on board their yachts must send in a certificate as per Rule 9 of the Yacht Racing Association.

THE LUSHAI HILLS.

A TELEGRAM dated Fort Aijal, 2nd February, says:—On the 4th January a detachment of 100 rifles, under Lieutenant Wilson with Lieutenant Playfair, proceeded to Lailen, west of the Tuipui river, with a view of bringing pressure to bear on Lalbuta's and Lungliena's villages. The column co-operating from Burma under Captain Griffin marched from Kairuma's on the 5th January en route to Falam, which place they expected to reach on the 12th. On the 6th January Mr. Porteous, Political Officer, and a detachment with Captain Loch, proceeded to Jadunu's village, and subsequently left with Major Shakespear for the Von Lai Phai Valley. This valley, situated at an elevation of 4,200 feet, midway between the North and the South Lushai Hills, would be suitable for wet rice cultivation and as

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LOST.—About three months ago, a SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 87, at Moombadevi, standing in the name of Bai Jaiker, widow of Mancharam Icharam, residing at Surat, Huripura Sukria Sari. The finder will be Rewarded.

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BOMBAY
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
AFTERNOON CONCERT.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT will be given by the BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY. IN THE TOWN HALL, When the larger part of HANDEL'S "JUDAS MACCABÆUS" Will be performed.

FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.

The following Soloists will take part:—
Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. SQUIRE, Mrs. McLAREN } Sopranos.
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Mr. CHISHOLM, Tenor.
Mr. H. M. STEUART, Baritone.
Mr. MARSHALL REID, Bass.
CONDUCTOR.....Mr. R. B. NIXON.
ORGANIST.....Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
TICKETS—Reserved Seats, Two Rupees; Unreserved Seats, One Rupee—may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The CONCERT will begin at 5-45 P.M.
D. MACDONALD, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability tasitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Waste and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikanthe and Rewakanthe, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay;
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.....Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.

THE Indian Council made further extra allotments of Bills yesterday, say a lakh to each of the three Presidencies at 1s. 2 1-6d., which shows an advance of 1-32d. on the price obtained for the extra Bills placed since the last regular weekly allotment. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 7-8d.

The price of Consols remained at 108¼ in London yesterday; but French Rentes in Paris further advanced ¼ per cent. to 103; with Paris Exchange on London a shade higher, at fcs. 25·22½. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher at 30 13-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 67½ cents per oz.; with demand exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·88 dollars. An advance of 10s. took place in the price of Braziers' Copper in London, say to £51-10s. per ton.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,140,000 quarters, or 20,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the close of the previous week. Linseed was quoted at 35s. per 416lbs., business done, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 15-32d. for February deliveries, and 4 25-64d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 17,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The price of ready Mid.-Upland Cotton in New York remained yesterday at 8¼ cents per lb., May Futures having been 4 points higher, at 8·07 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 bales; and the total Arrivals at the Ports this season now give the following comparison with those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	23,000	29,000	20,000
Three days' do.	61,000	83,000	58,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	4,057,000	6,235,000	4,937,000

A moderate business has been reported in our local market to-day, the feeling having been steady at an advance of Re. 1 per candy in rates. Exporters have bought 1,000 bales, consisting of 400 Dhollera at Rs. 190-200; 200 "Fine" Broach, at Rs. 220; and 100 each of Khandwa, at Rs. 193; Akola, at Rs. 189; Karanja, at Rs. 187; and 100 Balwa Ginned, at Rs. 207½; while the Mills have taken 1,200 bales, made up of 350 Cawnpore, at Rs. 148; 300 Akola, at Rs. 188; 200 Jalna Ginned, at Rs. 199; 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 184; and 100 each of Balwa Ginned, at Rs. 208; and old Cuddie, at Rs. 184 per candy.

WHEAT.—The tone of this market has become firm to-day; but no more than the usual volume of business for shippers' account has been reported, and prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been a steady market, with a moderate amount of business passing. Prices are unchanged with the exception of those for *Linseed*, which are one anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 6-14-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,789 bales.
Wheat	18,844 cwts.
Linseed	5,394 ,,
Rapeseed	1,860 ,,
Gingellyseed.....	18,260 ,,
Groundnuts	9,696 ,,
Castorseed	3,503 ,,
Rice	6,245 ,,

FREIGHTS are very dull. A ready steamer has been chartered for two Bosatia ports at 13s. per ton. Business has been done for Hamburg at 13s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 1-16d. Demand, and at 1s. 2 1-8 to 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount having been placed at the former rate in the earlier part of the day; but Calcutta rates coming firmer, quotations here strengthened 1-32d. all round, rates of three months' sight Mercantile Paper having been reported later on at 1s. 2 5-32d. the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 2 1-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 2 5-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	...1·49	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues its upward course, and a further advance, say to 106 11-16 for cash, and 106 5-8 for the March settlement was established during the day in a steady market, and at closing 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted at 106¼ and 106 11-16 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES have been quiet, but steady generally, quotations for the most part being unchanged, the exceptions this evening in Mill Scrip being an advance of Rs. 10 in Manockji Petit shares; and of Rs. 3 in Leopold; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi, Khangaum Press shares have advanced Rs. 35; and Mofussil and New Berar Rs. 10; while Volkarts have declined Rs. 30. Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 2 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	108¼
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117⅜
Bar Silver	30 13-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 4.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 5.

French mail steamer E. Simons, from Aden, arrived

The Florio and Rubattino Co.'s steamer Vincenzo Florio left Suez (via Mussowah) on the 5th instant, at 8 a.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 4.

10 p.m. ... 74·4

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

6 a.m. ... 72·6
10 a.m. ... 78·5
3 p.m. ... 80·3
4 p.m. ... 79·5

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending January 28, compared with the Statement of January 18, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	January 18. Rs.	A.	P.	January 28. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	86,50,000	0	0	86,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,72,08,438	7	3	1,88,74,735	15	6
Other Deposits, &c.....	5,79,81,009	9	10	5,95,25,163	2	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,39,664	9	0	3,60,937	1	9
Sundries	2,10,350	8	10	20,90,405	14	1
	Rs. 10,43,79,423	2	11	10,77,04,242	1	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	35,96,520	0	0	36,29,095	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	45,89,902	2	9	45,91,402	2	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,23,54,965	14	8	1,39,86,152	1	6
Credits do.	1,27,68,107	4	0	1,29,69,212	3	4
Bills Discounted, &c. ...	3,02,56,075	3	1	3,05,19,234	7	0
Balances with other Banks	12,40,325	14	4	6,71,263	8	9
Bullion	1,032	11	2	842	0	7
Dead Stock	13,03,728	7	3	13,04,080	14	9
Stamps	9,406	0	3	10,170	10	3
Sundries	17,11,961	3	9	15,95,893	8	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	1,86,09,989	4	7	1,71,15,417	2	3
Do. at Branches ...	2,01,06,369	1	10	2,13,11,478	2	3
	Rs. 10,43,79,423	2	11	10,77,04,242	1	8

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to January 28, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	35,737	Dec.
Do. at Branches ...	17,52,034	Inc.
Other Deposits	15,47,094	do.
Post Bills	1,31,273	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	33,975	Inc.
Loans	17,31,187	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,83,105	do.
Mercantile Bills	2,83,159	do.
Cash at Head Office	5,12,463	do.
Do. at Branches	12,05,109	do.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED PAPER, DEALING WITH THE MUTINY,

ITS ORIGIN,
ITS DIMENSIONS
AND
ITS MORAL,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, G.C.S.I.,

(FORMER GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY),

WILL APPEAR IN THE COLUMNS OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

ON

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EGYPT.
DEATH.

HARRISON—January 9, at Cairo, Fanny Matilda, wife of the late Sir Henry Leland Harrison, Bengal Civil Service.

MHOW.
DEATH.

KHAMBATA—January 29, at Mhow, Mrs. Bapuji N. Khambata, daughter of Cursetji Eiulji Ghaswala, of Jabalpore, aged 28.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1896.

ADDITIONAL interest attaches to the Bombay Administration Report for 1894-95, issued a few days ago, from the fact that the latter part of the year to which the review relates saw the transfer of the Governorship from Lord Harris to Lord Sandhurst. A comparison between the facts and figures contained in this blue-book and those which make up the corresponding volume for 1889-90, proves that, as was abundantly demonstrated at the time of Lord Harris' departure, considerable moral and material progress was made during the last satrapy. This progress was quite as marked in the period under review as in the four preceding years; notwithstanding that from an agricultural point of view the seasons were not particularly favourable. Thanks largely to Lord Harris' policy of giving as much material encouragement as possible to the "voiceless mofussil," the local boards and municipalities evinced less reluctance to spend money on sanitary and other improvements. The number of Local Boards remained at the same figure—224,—but there was a net decrease of four in the number of Municipalities, leaving 170 in existence. This diminution was caused by the abolition of municipalities in villages so small that the only wonder is that they should ever have been deemed of sufficient importance to be granted the dignity of an enfranchisement denied to towns of 7,000 or 8,000 inhabitants at home. The income of the Municipalities during the year was sixty-one lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure 62·6 lakhs, leaving the respectable closing balance of 16·3 lakhs. The incidence of Municipal taxation per head of the population shows a tendency to increase, which is to be explained by the greater readiness to undertake improvements, brought about by the Government policy of helping those who help themselves. The incidence varied from Rs. 2-5-3 per head in Sind to Re. 0-14-1 in the Southern division, the corresponding figures in the preceding year being Re. 1-14-8 and Re. 0-12-9, respectively. The proportion of municipal revenue raised by direct taxation to that raised by indirect showed a general advance, but there is still very considerable room for improvement in this respect as the Surat Municipal Commissioners have learned only too well from the costly litigation which ended yesterday in their favour. The incidence of taxation per head in local board areas with their sparsely scattered populations is of course far less than in Municipalities, and the inhabitants of the disfranchised villages differ greatly from most men of their class if they were not highly pleased to be removed from a category in which the minimum incidence is fourteen annas per head and placed in one where the maximum is under three annas. Amongst other cheering features of the year's work was an extension of cultivation; the general increase of wealth indicated by the income tax assessments; the readiness with which agriculturists borrowed from Government for the permanent improvement of their holdings, and the decrease in the number of distraints necessary for the realisation of the land revenue. The compiler of the report points out that the conclusions derivable from these favourable circumstances are corroborated according to economic laws by the steady increase which "so far as can be ascertained" is maintained in the number of births. The saving clause is worth nothing, for the registration of vital statistics in up-country districts is notoriously faulty, not only in Bombay, but throughout India.

Turning to another index of the material condition of the people, that of trade, we are confronted with the fact that the sea-borne commerce showed a considerable decline, amounting in the case of the port of Bombay alone to nine per cent. But as has before been explained, this is to be accounted for by the abnormal imports of the preceding year, consequent on the anticipation of the imposition of import duties. If the decrease in the imports of treasure,—in which the speculative fear of duties was especially rife—is deducted from the apparent contraction of trade, the result indicates a restriction in other branches of commerce of less than two per cent., and this is more than accounted for by the previous overstocking of the market. Although owing to the collection of import duties the gross receipts of the Presidency exceeded those of the preceeding year by one and a-quarter crores of rupees, the portion of funds falling to Provincial revenues showed a very marked decrease, and the Provincial balance at the end of the year fell from forty to thirty lakhs. This was due partly to a postponement of land revenue collections in Sind in order to enable the cultivators to recover the ground lost by bad seasons, and partly to the extra call made on Provincial administrations by the Government of India to meet Imperial exigencies. The Bombay Government managed, however, to keep up the various grants to the usual level, and the same is being done this year. It is true that Mr. Nugent gave warning last August that there was reason to fear that next year "the shares will have to be applied with painful rigour in the struggle to bring our expenditure within the limit of our available funds." Happily, however, owing to the favourable movement of exchange since then, these prognostications have not had to be acted upon in the draft Budget for 1896-97 that has been submitted to the Government of India. Education and public works are the two main objects of provincial expenditure. In the former direction there was an increase in the number of pupils undergoing instruction, from the children attending primary schools to the men reading for the M.A. degree. The expenditure on public works amounted to 52½ lakhs, the chief engineering task undertaken being the construction of the Jamrao Canal, which will irrigate some 260,000 acres of the Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar districts. Work was also commenced on the Kotti-Rohri Railway, water-works were being constructed for several municipalities, and numerous public buildings were in course of erection in the Presidency city and elsewhere. In this connection reference may be made to the adoption of the Bombay Village Sanitation Act in a hundred villages of the Presidency. In nearly every case the villagers voluntarily contribute one-half of the proposed expenditure, the Local Board of the district one-third, and the Provincial Revenues the remainder.

There were but few alterations in the rates of wages in the Presidency proper. Skilled labour commands a wage of about twelve annas a day and unskilled of four annas, though in places the price of the former rises to a rupee, and in the Panch Mahals and Thana the latter is obtainable at the low rate of 2½ annas. The price of skilled labour shows a tendency to decrease in the Southern and Central Divisions. In Sind, the rates for both classes of workers are higher, this being a natural result of the development of cultivation there, thanks to the liberal irrigation policy consistently pursued to the full extent that Provincial funds will allow. Although the year was a bad one for wheat export, the price of that commodity rose in Sind, consequent on the poorness of the crops, while in the Southern Division of the Presidency the small exports lead to a fall in prices. Government advanced 8·8 lakhs to cultivators as compared with 5·8 lakhs in the preceding year. Only Rs. 1,30,000 of this sum was for the purchase of seed, and the whole of the remainder was for permanent improvements. The extended demand for these loans is attributed in the case of the Northern Divison to the unfavourable nature of the season, and in that of the Central Division to an increased knowledge on the part of the cultivators of the terms on which the loans can be obtained. The Southern Division is as usual far ahead of the others in respect to the amount taken up. Cases of misappropriation of the grants made are happily few, and the growing popularity of the loans may be regarded as an adequate proof of their general utility. The very considerable decrease in the total number of persons confined in the prisons, jails, and lock-ups under the Prison Department seems to be due to the abnormally high returns of the previous year, consequent on the wholesale arrests made in connection with the Bombay riots. There was a general increase in the number of prisoners re-convicted, and those classsed as juvenile offenders admitted into the jails showed a slight decrease. The civil suits instituted amounted to 213,318 as against 205,944 in the preceding year, and this increase is regarded by the compiler of the report as a certain though unpleasant index of the activity of the movements of local money and commerce. The increase is most marked in the suits instituted in the courts of Subordinate Judges, the Khandeish district showing the largest rise. This is attributed to the action of the money lenders, who took advantage of a good harvest to seek to recover their debts. The High Court on its original side disposed of 1,390 cases as against 1,489 in the preceding year, but the Courts of Small Causes had three thousand more cases to investigate than in 1893-94. The report deals fully with the thousand and one subjects which appertain to the Government of the Presidency, and will well repay the perusal of all who are interested in Provincial administration.

THE Karachi Municipality is stoutly resisting the proposal of Government to deprive that body of the right conferred ten years ago by the Legislature to elect two representatives to the local Port Trust. No complaint whatever has been heard of the manner in which the privilege has been exercised. The representatives chosen by the Municipality have been men of good position, connected with the business of the city, and in several instances members of the Chamber of Commerce. Hitherto the Chamber of Commerce has been represented by two of its members on the Trust. The Municipality has made such a judicious use of its privilege that in the ten years the Mercantile community have been represented on the Trust by four mercantile men, not a bad proportion out of a total of nine seats. The Port Trust Bill of 1886 as originally introduced into Council made no provision for the representation of the Municipality on the Board. The number of members, seven or nine, was at the discretion of Government, which was to appoint them all with the exception of three—one, the Manager of the North-Western Railway, and two, elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. This crude proposal was not approved by the Legislative Council. Mr. Dayaram Jethmal pointed out that under the proposed arrangement the native community and native mercantile interests would have no representatives on the Trust. The Chamber of Commerce, being composed of European merchants, would be represented by two Europeans; the Manager of the North-Western Railway would also be a European, and the Government would as a matter of course appoint an engineer and an officer of the Customs to seats on the Board. If the number of seats were fixed at seven there would be no certainty that a native would be appointed to one of the two remaining seats, though the owners of native craft and native merchants are deeply interested in the management of the Port. He suggested that the native community should be given representation through the Municipality. The Hon. Mr. Telang supported this proposal, or else that some provision like that which gives the Municipal Commissioner a seat on the Bombay Port Trust should remove the objection with regard to the native merchants and the Municipality of Karachi not being represented. The Hon. Mr. Melvill admitted the justice of these contentions, and stated that it was the desire of himself and the Government that the Port Trust should be as representative a body as possible. Mr. (now Sir) Forbes Adam considered it fair that a native member should be on the Board, but thought he should be appointed by Government. A special committee was instructed to consider the matter, and it reported that the number of members should be fixed at nine, of whom two at least should be natives of Karachi; and recommended that the Municipality should elect one member and the Chamber of Commerce three. The Bill was amended in this sense. On the final reading Mr. Melvill reported the receipt of a telegram from the Karachi Municipality urging that it should have two representatives on the Trust, and he stated that he would have no objection to that proposal, which could be carried out by transferring one of the three members from the Chamber. That clear-headed and impartial member of Council added that in his opinion the Municipality requires to be as strongly represented as the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Forbes Adam strongly demurred to this proposal, but Lord Reay, expressing approval of Mr. Melvill's suggestion, Mr. Forbes Adams gave way, and two members were accorded to the Municipality. Nothing has happened, nothing is even alleged to have happened, since, to justify the proposal now suddenly made that the Karachi Municipality should be deprived of any representation on the Port Trust, and that the Chamber should obtain a third representative. Why disfranchise a public body which for ten years has exercised the privilege conferred on it with judgment, and without any pretence that it has been misused or left in abeyance?

Poor little Prince Boris will be sacrificed to political necessities on the altar of the Orthodox Faith on Thursday next. Setting his wife and the Pope alike at defiance, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, after long deliberation, has resolved to comply with the condition prescribed by the Emperor Nicholas II., as the essential preliminary to reconciliation with Russia. His eldest son, heir to the Principality, will be baptised according to the rites of the Orthodox Greek Church, and will be educated in that faith. The Princess and the Pope have given, or are said to have given, the strongest opposition to this step. The recognition of Russia is indispensable to the legalisation of Prince Ferdinand's position and to the validity of the claim of his heir to succeed to the Bulgarian throne. Under the circumstances it would have been suicidal to refuse compliance with the demand of Russia, that the stipulation in the constitution of Bulgaria providing that the reigning house should conform to the Orthodox Faith, which is that of the Bulgarian people, should be complied with by the baptism of the next heir. That a decent show of reluctance should be made, and that the Prince's mother, Princess Clementine, and his wife, the mother of Prince Boris, should resist to the last, and appeal to the Pope for his support, is quite natural. Descendants of Louis Philippe cannot disregard the feelings of the French people, who are still by tradition and habit, if not altogether by conviction, Catholics of the Latin Church. But the sacrifice has to be made if the Coburger is not to follow the Battenberger into exile. *Paris vaut bien une messe.* It was the first Bourbon King who set the example of subordinating his private views, or rather his public professions, to the exigencies of royal policy. That example Prince Ferdinand has now elected to follow, and no politician, no man of the world, will deny him absolution for the fault, if fault it be.

WHAT, no politician? Well, perhaps it is rash to make so sweeping a statement. There is at least one political personage who will never forgive Prince Ferdinand for making a base concession to Or

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEFENCE SCHEME IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

A conference of the Commanders of the forces in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland has been held, at which a scheme of federal defence was drafted, and also urging the immediate adoption of the rifle in use by the Imperial forces.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

In the course of a speech made by Mr. Balfour, at Bristol, he said that Asia and Africa were large enough for all, and he regarded without fear or jealousy the commercial outlet for Russia on the Pacific Ocean.

Russia, the world generally, and British commerce in particular, would be gainers thereby.

MR. CECIL RHODES IN LONDON.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has notified that he will say nothing until he has consulted the Directors of the Chartered South Africa Company.

No meeting between him and Mr. Chamberlain has yet been arranged.

HE "TIMES" ON MR. CECIL RHODES.

FEB. 5.

The *Times* urges Mr. Cecil Rhodes to speak frankly to his countrymen, who are ready to give him a favourable hearing.

A want of candour, the *Times* says, will fatally compromise him.

CABINET COUNCIL HELD.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

A Cabinet Council took place, to-day, after which Lord Loch had a long interview with Mr. Chamberlain.

PRINCE FERDINAND AND THE POPE.

THE CZAR SPONSOR TO PRINCE BORIS.

SOPHIA, FEB. 4.

Notwithstanding the strongest opposition on the part of his wife and the Pope, Prince Ferdinand has issued a proclamation announcing that his son will be baptized in the Orthodox Faith on the 14th instant, and that the Czar will be the sponsor.

THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The remains of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg were, to-day, translated at Portsmouth from H. M. S. Blenheim aboard her Majesty's yacht Alberta, which is now anchored off Cowes.

Her Majesty the Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the ship, to-day, and deposited wreaths on the coffin.

GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

The opening performance of the Grand Military Tournament, which has been organised on the lines adopted by the Agricultural Hall, London, took place this afternoon. A large enclosure has been erected on the maidan, which can accommodate over 5,000 people. In all 29 officers, 1,172 men, 266 horses, and 15 mules are taking part. The following regiments are being represented:—The 2nd, 40th, and 54th Field Batteries R. A., 9th Mountain Battery, 16th Lancers, 20th Hussars, 3rd B. C., 5th B. C., 2nd C. I. Horse, 14th B. L., 2nd H. L. Infantry, 2nd Munster Fusiliers, the Lucknow Gymnastic Staff, the Bengal Sappers and Miners, 8th Madras Infantry, 16th B. I., 1st Shropshire L. I., the Viceroy's Body Guard, Calcutta Light Horse, and the Volunteer Rifles. Some of the preliminary heats in the various competitions, which included wrestling on horseback, sword and bayonet competitions, gymnastics, Artillery driving, riding, jumping, etc., took place, to-day, and the whole performance, the like of which has probably never been seen in India, concluded with a combined display of all arms, representing an attack on the Hill Fort and the Sangars Fort, the representation being as like as possible to the Malakhand. The Cavalry charge and the Infantry advance guard enter, and drive the enemy across the river. The reinforcements are signalled for, and the main body arrives, consisting of the Infantry, mountain guns, machine guns, a bridging train, and an ambulance corps. This is followed by the escalade of the fort, and the storming of the Sangars Fort under cover. The Artillery fire, and the whole concludes with a grand assault and capture of the position. The performance was very largely attended, and will be continued twice a day for the rest of the week. It promises to be an immense success. The profits will be given to the Soldiers and Sailors' Family Institution, and other charities.

CAPTAIN MACMAHON'S PARTY.

Most favourable reports were received, this morning, from Captain Macmahon and party. Good progress continues.

HONOURS TO THE PAMIR COMMISSIONERS.

Honours and decorations are likely to be interchanged between the Russian and British Governments for officers recently engaged in the demarcation work of the Pamirs.

A CHARGE OF LIBEL.

RANGOON, FEB. 5.

To-day, the District Magistrate and a jury heard the charge of libel brought against the proprietor of the *Rangoon Times* by two police officers for libel. The libel consisted in a letter written by an anonymous contributor, now known to be Mr. Porter, a local advocate, suggesting that the officers had taken bribes to shield the guilty parties in a poisoning case. For the accused, it was contended, that the letter was inserted in good faith, Mr. Porter, who was an old contributor, having declared that he could prove the charges. Mr. Porter, when examined, could not say who his informants were, and he did not now believe what he then stated. The jury found the accused guilty, and fined him Rs. 1,000.

FIELD-FIRING.

POONA, FEB. 5.

The Troops in Poona and Kirkee, together with Volunteers, had a field-firing day at Bapdeo Ghat, near the village of Yeola. This being the first occasion when Volunteers have taken part with the Regulars, a good number of spectators were out on horseback to witness the parade. The Volunteers were first in the front to open fire on the enemy's position, which was represented by dummies. Meantime, the Poona force, under Colonel Grant, were gradually advancing. The Royal Horse Artillery came in action within 3,400 yards. The Cavalry were entrenched under the hill, from which the Artillery fire was going on. The Infantry 1st Brigade advanced, opened fire, and advanced about 900 yards, and the regular fusillade commenced. General Blundell, with his staff, was out during the firing. The arrangements made by Colonel Curtis were perfect, and worked splendidly. The troops returned to the barracks about three in the afternoon.

HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW AT CHINCHLI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINCHLI, FEB. 4.

To this event, which has become an annual fixture, additional interest was attached this time in consequence of the presence of his Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaj, Raja of Kolhapur, this being the first show held at Chinchli after his succession to the *gadi*. Extensive preparations were made, and were carried out in a most satisfactory manner, for the accommodation of an unusually large party of guests, who were invited to the show by his Highness, and nothing was left undone that could add to their comfort. The show is of great value, for it cannot fail to give a stimulus to the agricultural classes to improve on their rough and ready methods of husbandry. Of late there has been a distinct improvement in the implements for agricultural purposes, and signs of progress and advancement in the agricultural education prevail in the State. It is most gratifying that Kolhapur is taking a lead in such an important subject, for, as remarked by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst at the opening of the show on Monday, it is of the highest importance that a State like Kolhapur should seek to advance agriculture, because upon that depends the prosperity of the subjects of Kolhapur. The improved implements for agricultural classes are yet on their trial in India, and it is high time for them to be introduced into this country. His Excellency did well, however, to sound a note of warning by advising agriculturists not to rush into new methods until they were proved by experience to be suitable to the requirements of the country. This year's cattle show certainly surpassed any previously held, this being due to the deep interest which the Maharaja evinces in the movement. During the short space of time since his accession to the *gadi*, his Highness has proved himself to be a capable and enlightened ruler, and his endeavours to improve agriculture in his State deserve high commendations.

There was a very great influx of guests, including H. E. the Governor, Major Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary (who are expected on Monday), Colonel and Mrs. F. M. Hunter, the Hon. Mr. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, Major Wray, and Mr. and Mrs. Wray, Colonel Allen, Major Minchin, Major Barton, Major Conran, Major Garnett, Captain Westropp, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Greany, Surgeon-Captain Hudson, Captain Alexander, Rev. Mr. Lord, Veterinary-Major Mills, Mr. Holland, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs Cadell, Miss Mann, Miss Hamilton, Mr. Welsh, Dr. Sinclair, Mrs. Laughlin, Miss Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Pottinger, Mr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Foster and Mr. Hughes.

Thanks to the exertions of Colonel Hunter, the popular Political Agent at Kolhapur, Mrs. Hunter, and Mr. H. F. Jacob, the guests had cause to be well satisfied with the hospitality extended to them on behalf of his Highness. The special camp where they were put up presented a very animated and bright appearance. The messing arrangements, which were entrusted to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim, of Bombay and Poona, were carried out in such a satisfactory manner as to leave nothing to be desired.

Mr. L. R. Gholwalkar, Khasgi Karbari, was indefatigable in directing the completion of all arrangements in connection with the show, which was a complete success. For the Native guests a separate camp was provided. Amongst the Native guests of note present were Dattajrao Baba Saheb Ghatge of Kagal, Junior, Baba Saheb Karwelkar, brother-in-law of his Highness, Rao Saheb Bhosle, of Savantwady, Tatya Saheb, Chief of Sangli, Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandy, Appa Saheb of Mhysal, the Chiefs of Kurunwad, Mudhol, Ichalkaranji, Bowda, Appa Saheb Sir Laskar Numbalker, Senapati Ghorpade, of Kapshi, Himat Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Meerjebhai Kuverjee Tarapurevalla, C. I. E. (Dewan of Kolhapur), Ramdoorg Kharbhari, Miraj, Junior, Karbhari, Administrator of Jatt, Rao Bahadur B. N. Joshi, Chief Judge of Kolhapur, and Mr. R. V. Sabnis, Huzoor Chitnis.

The number of spectators was unusually large, and everything passed off in a satisfactory manner.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT BRITANNIA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Britannia, under the command of Captain J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Southampton, which port she left on the 15th January, and called at Queenstown on the 16th, Port Said on the 25th and Suez on the 26th idem. She has brought No. 1st and 16th Field Batteries, R. A, for Kirkee, and drafts, consisting of 69 officers, 18 ladies, 10 children, 1,216 non-commissioned officers and men, 57 women, and 62 children. The batteries left for Kirkee last night, and the drafts are being transhipped in the Royal Indian Marine steamers Canning and Minto, for conveyance to Calicut and Rangoon, which will sail to-morrow for their respective destination. The following is a list of the officers:—

Lieut Col R E E North, R A	2nd Lieut J C L Bott, 20th Hussars
Major E R A Kerrison, R A	2nd Lieut E H K Chauncy, 1st Wiltshire
Capt E M Laohlan, R A	Capt C M Dicest, I S Corps
Lieut C F P Parry, R A	Lieut H S de Brett, I S Corps
Lieut J Byron, R A	Surg-Major and Mrs C Magrath and child, A M Staff
Major and Mrs J L Keir, R A	Lieut and Adjt Mr W F G Percy, 19th Hussars
Captain and Mrs H A Brendon, R A	Surg-Lieut W W Smith, A M Staff
Lieut G Stanyiton, R A	Capt E Peach, I S Corps
Lieut Jeffcoat, R A	Major and Mrs F H Plowden, Oxford L I
Lieut Keyworth, R A	Lieut H F Tod Mercer, R E
Surgn-Col and Mrs C F Churchill and 3 children, A M Staff	Lieut G E Hearn, R E
Major and Mrs M Martin, R E	Surg-Major W P Barter, A M Staff
Major C Wood, Essex Regt	Hon Lt (Inspr) and Mr W W Clarke and 3 children, Army Schools
Lieut H H H Dowding, Essex Regt	2nd Lieut A T Robinson, E Surrey
Lieut C Hunter, Oxford L I	2nd Lieut H F Fraser, 5th Lancers
Lieut G E Sharp, E Lancashire	2nd Lieut R G Hooper, 5th Lancers
Lieut B E Crocker, R I Fus	2nd Lieut S S Williams, 5th Lancers
2nd Lieut W R Green, East Yorks	2nd Lieut G E S Salt, R W Fus
Capt and Mrs Taylor and child, Cheshire Regt	Lieut G A Becher, I S Corps
2nd Lieut W M Parker, Northampton Regt	Capt and Mrs A S Dunlop, R A
2nd Lieut H T Reed, East Yorks	Surgn-Maj J D Day, A M Staff
Capt A V D Fitzgerald, R Scots	Capt C Soulamore, R S Fus
2nd Lieut J S S Dunlop, S Stafford	2nd Lieut C S Rowe, 11th Hussars
2nd Lieut G P O Carnegy, S Stafford	2nd Lieut F A Rose, R S Fusiliers
Lieut and Adjt L Head, East Lancashire	2nd Lieut D A Graeme, Seaforth Highs
Capt and Qr-Mr and Mrs H Carlow, Gordon High	2nd Lieut Hon H Cavendish Rifle Bde
Capt L M Bede, Middlesex Regt	Lieut J A M Wheeler, I S Corps
Lieut A R K Hall, R I Rifles	Rev E L Walsh, C E
Lieut D E Panet, R E	Rev R E Kavanagh, R C Chaplain
Lieut G H Wylde Browne, N Lancashire	Mrs Greenwood, I N Service
Lieut F Barlow, R A	Miss Rackham, I N Service
2nd Lieut J V Timmis, Lanc Fus	
2nd Lieut A D Forbes Gordon, 20th Hussars	

FROM QUEENSTOWN.

Capt F A Hedley, 2nd S Stafford Regt	Capt M E Cookson, Q R Sussex Regt
Capt W B Silver, 1st R I Rifles	Sergt-Major and Mrs T M Corker, A M S

FROM PORT SAID.

Lieut S F Stallard, R A	Mrs Hall and child, R A

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS, the Bombay agents of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.), have just learnt by wire that the directors have resolved to extend the operations of this company to Europe. The first steamer of the new monthly service, the "Tosa Maru," 5,789 tons gross, will leave Yokohama on the 15th of March, and is due here about the 15th of April. After her arrival she will engage cargo for European ports. The Tosa Maru, formerly known as the "Islam," has been recently renovated, and fitted up to take a few passengers.

THE glory of having made the biggest umbrella in the world attaches to Messrs. Wilson, Matheson and Co., of Glasgow, who manufactured it for a West African king. The umbrella, which can be closed in the usual manner, is 21ft. in diameter, and is affixed to a polished mahogany staff of the same length. The canopy is made of Indian straw, lined with cardinal and white, and have score of straw tassels and a border of crimson satin. On the top is a pine-shaped straw ornament which terminates in a gilded cone. When in use the umbrella is fixed in the ground, and under its shelter the king is able to entertain thirty guests at dinner.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AT the Standing Committee meeting, yesterday, a letter was received from the Acting Commissioner, stating that resolution of the Corporation that house-connections should be made at the cost of the Municipality, has entirely reversed the position of the Commissioner, with reference to new houses: instead of the Commissioner calling upon house-owners, who have finished new houses, to carry out the drainage arrangements before occupation, the owners of these houses can, and will now call upon the Commissioner to undertake the drainage without delay. If the Municipality fails to comply, it would seem that a case for damages would lie against that body. The question is one which, in Mr. Snow's opinion, does not admit of any delay whatever. The work of the Drainage Department will be largely increased, as on it will now be devolved the duty of maintaining and keeping in order the fittings and drains of all houses which have been and will be connected in the various parts of the city. He (Mr. Snow) now applied for increased grant to meet the cost of some preliminary work. The letter was ordered to be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that the grant should be made.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the prosecution against Jewanbhoy Jagansth for making a false charge of house-breaking and theft against Manockjee Nursey was withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor; and the accused was discharged.—Bhudoo Ghooray, a Mahomedan, was convicted of enticing away a married woman for an immoral purpose, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—Krishna Ramjee *alias* Vishnu Tatya, a cart-driver, was charged with an attempt to murder, in having, on the 9th October last, stabbed his employer, Tanajee Jangoobhoy, in Falkland Road, with such knowledge and under such circumstances that, had death occurred, he would have been guilty of murder. The prisoner was unanimously convicted of the lesser charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons delivered judgment in the appeal filed by the Surat City Municipality against a decision given, in August last, by Mr. V. V. Paranjpe, First-class Subordinate Judge of Surat, enjoining the Municipality against levying and recovering the house-tax from Ochhavram Jumnadas. The plaintiff in the court below sued the Municipality to have them enjoined against levying any house-tax from him on the ground that the imposition of the tax was illegal, as the purpose and intention of the tax were not duly specified; as the rules required by law were not made at the proper time, and as the objections urged by the people of Surat in no less than seven thousand petitions were not considered as required by the Municipal Act. The appeal was heard before their lordships for two days last week. Mr. Justice Parsons, who delivered a written judgment, reviewed at great length the evidence in the case and the several objections entertained by the Subordinate Judge against the legality of the tax, and held that the tax was legally imposed. The Chief Justice, who was of the same opinion, specially alluded to the objections urged regarding the nature and intention of the tax, and held that the action of the Municipality was perfectly legal. Considering the large number of petitions that were sent in to the Municipality, the course adopted by the latter was the only prudent one to be adopted by them under the circumstances. The members of the Municipality had an opportunity of reading the objections urged in the several petitions, which lay on the table for some twenty days; and they were accordingly quite prepared to consider the objections at the general meeting which followed; and the protest made by some of the Commissioners specified what those objections were. Their lordships reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge.

GENERAL SIR W. ELLES arrived at Calcutta in the course of his tour through the Command on Saturday.

NEWS has reached Calcutta of the sudden death of Mr. George Bidder, the well-known Q. C. He was an uncle of Lady Mackenzie.

DRIVER MULINEUX, who is accused of causing a collision at Phillour on the 3rd of January, will be tried under Section 101 of the Railway Act at Phillour by the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundar District.

THE Warren Hastings with the Viceroy, Lady Elgin and party on board arrived at Calcutta at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. A bulletin was issued stating that his Excellency had been free from fever for four days and was recovering strength.

THE general committee of the Calcutta Corporation met on Saturday and declined to appoint as their new Chairman Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., on the suggested salary of Rs. 3,500 per month, that being the maximum pay and house allowance possible under the law. They were willing to give Rs. 3,000, but Mr. Williams, it is understood, would not take up the post on those terms. The Municipal Commissioners based their decision on the amount of salary and allowances previously granted to holders of the Chairmanship on first appointment.

THE dacoits of Mukhadand in Sind are still at large, though by latest accounts the authorities are sanguine of capturing or reducing them to submission at any early date. The forest in which they have taken refuge is a dense jungle sixty by twenty miles in extent, which has hitherto given them effectual cover; but the active measures of the military and police are reducing their range. A few days ago, the Sessions Judge of Sind sentenced a batch of fourteen men to ten years' penal servitude apiece, and three others to transportation for life, for dacoity and murder.

THE earthquake of January 15th was felt with extreme violence at Gilgit. The first shock occurred about midnight and occasioned much alarm among the garrison, as the houses were shaken to their foundations and huge rocks were shot down the hillsides into the valley. The shocks continued intermittently for nearly ten minutes, the earthtremors varying in intensity, but all being more severe than are usually experienced in the Himalayan region.

AN application has been made to the Government of Bengal by Babu Ram Lal Mukerji, of Bainchi, in the district of Hughli, zemindar, that, with a view to creating an endowment for the relief of distress due to inundation, or to scarcity brought on by drought, in any part of the Province of Bengal, including Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, the Government promissory-note for Rs. 50,000 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865, of which the said Babu Ram Lal Mukerji is the owner, may be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments fo the territories subject to the Government of Bengal. The Government of Bengal, therefore, intend to make an order vesting the security in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

THE January number of the Quarterly Indian *Army List* shows the temporary rank granted to Majors and Captains holding the post of Commandant or Second-in-Command of native regiments. The rank is given in foot-notes on the gradation list and in brackets on the regimental lists. It is at once seen that Madras officers profit most by the introduction of the new rule, no fewer than 24 Commandants getting temporary promotion out of a total of 36, while nearly every Second-in-Command receives a step in rank. Bombay also fares well, nine Commandants becoming temporary Lieutenant-Colonels. In the Punjab and Bengal Cavalry only three Commanding Officers receive any advantage and in the Infantry the number is nine. These figures go to show that the remedy which the home authorities insisted in applying in response to the appeal of the Staff Corps simply benefits a few score officers at the expense of their seniors in the same list, and does not at all meet the case as regards comparative promotion with the British Service. The Majors and Captains in the Punjab and Bengal Cavalry may, in particular, feel aggrieved, for their regimental promotion has been very slow for many years.

THERE was heavy rain at Lucknow on Friday night and Saturday morning—a most opportune fall, as it has laid the dust, lowered the temperature, and will make the course, which was getting terribly hard, perfect going for the horses. The rain, which has been almost universal in the Punjab during last week, will do great good to the crops there. In the North-West Provinces it has neither been so heavy nor so general, but enough has fallen to brighten the agricultural prospect appreciably in the upper districts.

THE race for the Paperchase Cup in Calcutta last Saturday had a curious ending. The course was a four-mile one over eighteen jumps, the neighbourhood of Jodhpur Thana being chosen according to custom. Captain Turner on "Damages" came round the last turn with a clear lead, but closely followed by Mr. C. C. Campbell on "Miss Theo," the game little mare, which broke the record of wind in last year's paperchases. There was a fine finish between these two accomplished riders, but unfortunately they both overshot the "paper" and missed the last jumps. This false lead was followed by the whole field with the exception of three or four of the tail who were going very easily. Mr. Rawlinson was the first to discover the mistake made, but his horse shied out at the last jump but one and Colonel Hunt on "Postboy" had then the course quite open to win as he pleased. The leaders doubled back eventually and followed the paper correctly, but the Cup meanwhile had been lost and won. Bar the untoward mistake which had such unlooked for consequences, the race was one of the best witnessed at Tollygunge: the biggest jump was a bund topped by a mud wall, 4ft. 2in. high, and this the field of a dozen took without a single mistake, a good performance for paperchasers.

IT is rather curious to note (says the *Westminster Gazette*) that among the first honours since the advent of the present Administration one of the recipients should be a "man of colour." The gentleman thus distinguished is Mr. Samuel Lewis, Mayor of Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, of which colony he is a native, and he is as pure-blooded a negro as could well be found. He was educated in England, however, at Wesley College, Sheffield, and at University College, London, with the original intention of making the Bar his profession, and he was called at the Middle Temple nearly a quarter of a century ago; but he soon preferred a Colonial life, and returned to his native country, where he at once began to figure prominently in religious and educational quarters. Mr. Lewis's wife is a white lady, the daughter of the Hon. W. Grant, at one time a member of the Sierra Leone Legislative Council, of which Mr. Lewis is also an unofficial member, and he was only married to this lady about three years ago, up to which time he had remained a bachelor.

Sir Hercules Robinson, now in Pretoria negotiating with President Kruger, is an Irishman, and has been in the Colonial service for over forty years. His first period of service at the Cape was on the recall of Sir Bartle Frere by the Gladstone Ministry, in 1880. It was during his occupancy of Government House (the *Westminster Gazette* reminds us) that the war with the Boers occurred, and later, the first steps were taken towards the expansion northward of British influence by the annexation of Bechuanaland. Sir Hercules's term of office at that time was prolonged for nine years. When Sir Hercules Robinson's reappointment to the Cape was announced early in the present year a whoop was raised against it on the ground, among others, that he held "Charters" and other South African shares. This statement called forth a letter from Sir Hercules who said that the few shares he at onetime held in the Chartered Company he sold long before there was any question of his again going to the Cape. It was during Sir Hercules Robinson's first period of office that he entertained the two sons of the Prince of Wales—the Duke of York and late Duke of Clarence. During the stay of the young Princes at Government House they were waited upon by a Malay deputation, arrayed like Solomon in all his glory. The Duke of Clarence solemnly read a reply to the Malay address, while his brother seemed to have hard work to refrain from exploding with laughter. And a climax was nearly reached when a fat old gentleman having rolled up to Prince Edward looked dubiously at the middy by his side, and audibly whispered "Is *he* a Prince?" Fortunately Prince George did not laugh outright, and Sir Hercules conquered the situation by gravely introducing him once more.

IN an article on lions and lion-tamers the *Field* says:—French lion-tamers, even if they do not exceed in skill those of other nations, have, at any rate, had more written and said about them. A few years ago M. Pezon retired from business, having made a fortune by his great power over animals, and gained the distinction of being possibly the greatest lion-tamer in the world, with the exception perhaps, of M. Bidel, at whose menagerie in Paris some time ago there was a wonderful meeting of giants, dwarfs, and monstrosities generallly, for the purpose of discussing the interests of their respective callings, so far as those interests were connected with the hiring of ground in Paris and its vicinity. M. Pezon was one of the tamers who ignored the use of a heavy whip. Conciliation, and not coercion, was apparently his motto; and, acting on that principle, he attained prodigious success. Henri Martin, too, another French performer, was quite in the front rank; and he, unlike some others in the profession, began really young. He was but a small boy when he first embarked on circus life, and began with horses, gradually making his way to the more dangerous animals. He is said to have been one of the few who did not object to tackle tigers, leopards, or panthers—three animals which the majority of wild-beast performers have a wholesome, and not unnatural, dislike to. Some of M. Martin's methods appear to have been curious. Having on one occasion to interview a hyena, Martin wrapped his legs and arms with cords, protected his head with handkerchiefs and other things, and, walking into the cage, went to the hyena and offered it his arm. The hyena bit it, of course, but Martin looked on stolidly, as though nothing had happened. Next day he substituted a leg, and so the training went on, till either the hyena got tired of biting or was so disgusted at seeing no results that he gave it up. M. Albert, of Havre, too, was another famous man in his calling, and distinguished himself on one occasion, when he found a quarrel going on amongst the bears, by walking straight in amongst them and separating the fighters; but Mr. George Sanger once did about as plucky a thing as ever was known. The lions and a lioness were having a terrific fight in their cage, and the battle raged so furiously that neither Crockett nor the keepers cared about venturing in. Mr. Sanger, however, was equal to the occasion, and, going in among the combatants, succeeded in restoring peace at last. But if Crockett, who was a very able trainer, showed a slight loss of nerve on that occasion, he made up for it on another, when a groom tampered with the fastenings of the lions' cage at Astley's, in the hope that the occupants would kill one or more of the horses, in order that he might be revenged on the management for some fine inflicted. A night watchman, hearing a noise in the auditorium, soon discovered the cause and a message was sent to Crockett at his lodgings hard by. The tamer arrived, and, going into the auditorium with a small switch, succeeded in a very short time in recaging his pupils.

PROFESSOR BOYSEN, in the *North American Review*, reports a discussion on American humour which took place at literary dinner-table in Paris in 1879:—Several Frenchmen present, among others Alphonse Dandet, declared that the excellence of American humour had been greatly exaggerated. It seemed to them grotesque rather than funny. "There appeared some American stories a short time ago in the *Revue des Duex Mondes*," said Dandet; "they were by Mark Twain: I could see nothing at all humorous in any of them." "What were they?" I asked. "There was one named 'The Jumping Frog,'" he replied; "a pitiful tale about two men who made a wager about a frog, one betting that he could jump to a certain height, the other betting that he could not; then, when the time comes to test the jumping ability of the frog, it is found that he has been stuffed full of shot, and, of course, he cannot jump." "Well," I queried, determined to uphold my friend Clemens, "isn't that rather funny?" "No," Dandet replied, decidedly,—"I feel too sorry for the poor frog." All the rest except Tourgueneff joined in this verdict.

THE CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Bill, No. 3, of 1896, is now before the Supreme Legislative Council to amend sections 195, 235, and 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882, and to add thereto a few sections more. Section 195 of the existing code enables parties to give evidence by affidavit only in applications, such as, applications for certificates of heirship under Bombay Act VIII. of 1827. It is now proposed by section 2 of the Bill to extend this rule to all "ex parte" suits subject to the discretion of the court to require the attendance of the declarant for cross-examination.

The object of this proposal is to simplify the procedure now followed in deciding "ex parte" suits and also to save costs and delay, but it seems to me that if this proporal becomes a part of the law it will open a wide door for fraud and hard swearing. Any dishonest suitor will easily succeed in getting his false claims decreed simply by getting his witnesses to make affidavits, without incurring any cost in calling the witnesses for examination. The proposed amendment will further encourage the plaintiff to adopt every possible means for keeping the defendant ignorant of his claim for the purpose of obtaining a decree without a regular trial. I fear the amendment if accepted by the Council will be a source of great mischief in almost all suits of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes. It is true that the aggrieved defendant has his own remedy. He can move the court which passed the "ex-parte" decree to set it aside and demand further enquiry under section 108 of the Code, but if he fails to make the necessary application owing to his ignorance of the plaintiff's claim within the time allowed by law and to deposit in the court the full amount of the decree or give competent security as is required by section 17 of the Provincial Small Causes Court's Act IX. of 1887, his remedy is gone and he is at the mercy of the plaintiff till the judgment-debt is paid off. I am of opinion, therefore, that the procedure now followed in such suits is fair and ought to remain undisturbed. Any change on the lines suggested will defeat the ends of justice.

Under section 235 of the code a simultaneous application for the attachment and sale of the judgment-debtor's both moveable and immoveable property is not allowed. His moveable property is first attached and sold, and if he has no such property sufficient to satisfy the judgment-debt, then only his immoveable property is brought to sale, thus affording the debtor a chance to satisfy his debt, if he can, by the sale of his moveables, leaving his immoveable property in his possession free from any liability. The amendment now proposed will enable the decree-holder to apply for the attachment and sale of his debtor's property both moveable and immoveable to save the costs and delay of successive service. I see no objection to this amendment, but in order to prevent a simultaneous application being made for the sale of both moveable and immoveable property, I would suggest the insertion of the words "or by the attachment and sale of his 'moveable' property" after the words "or by the attachment of his property" in section 235 mentioned above.

Section 4 of the Bill substitutes a new section for the present section 289 of the Code. The first portion of the new section provides for the service of a copy of the proclamation of the intended sale upon the judgment-debtor whose property is to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree. This provision is intended to give a timely notice to a judgment-debtor of the sale of his property to enable him to set the sale aside, if he chooses, within 30 days under section 310(a) of the Code. I think such a provision in the law is quite desirable.

The last portion of this section makes it incumbent upon the court to advertise such sale proclamations of all properties of the value of Rupees one hundred and upwards in the local official "Gazette" at the costs of the party concerned. I think this will drive the parties to incur unnecessary expenses in getting the intended sale advertised in the way proposed especially when the property ordered to be sold happens to be in a place perhaps many hundred miles from the local official "Gazette," and where, moreover, only one person in a thousand can probably read such an advertisement even if he sees it or gets it. The "ancient primitive method of proclaiming sales by beat of drum"—to use the honourable mover's own words—is, in my opinion, quite suitable to the requirement of the rural population of this country, and it appears to me that this method does not require to be supplemented in the way proposed. Moreover, the existing law does not seem to be defective in this matter. The last portion of section 289 now in force, does provide for such sale-proclamations being published in the local official "Gazette" or in newspapers. This, I consider, is enough.

The next provision of the Bill refers to the rule of giving notice prior to the institution of suits, say, for instance, ejectment suits. By this provision the court is authorized to stay proceedings if the defendant shall raise an objection regarding the service or legality of notice for such period as may give him time not less than the time for which he is entitled to have the notice.

Ordinarily speaking, the new procedure will greatly affect the interests of yearly tenants. An yearly tenant is entitled to a reasonable notice to quit before the end of the cultivating season, that is, before the 31st of March. Were it otherwise, the tenant would have been placed in a very disadvantageous position. It is generally the case that the ryots in this country derive their living from cultivation only. If they were liable to be evicted at any time without notice to quit they would find it in many cases very difficult in getting suitable lands for cultivation from other landowners. That the proposed rule will greatly put the tenant in a disadvantageous position can easily be seen from the following illustration:—Suppose, for instance, a landlord tacitly allows his tenant to bring the land let to him into cultivation at his own cost and labour till the 1st of June, and on the 2nd sues to evict him therefrom without giving the tenant three months' notice to quit as is required by the existing rule (see section 84 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, Act V. of 1879, and I believe that such is the law "mutatis mutandis," all over India) before the end of 31st March. The defendant pleads want of notice to quit. Under the proposed law the court will say to him:—"You were three months' notice. We stay the suit for three months, that is, till 3rd September. If you have no other defence you must give the land back to the plaintiff after the end of that period." That period expires, a decree is passed for the plaintiff, and he gets the land with the crops standing thereon, for in the early part of September crops are never ready for being removed. Nothing can be more dangerous, iniquitous, and alarming than this high-handed procedure, which cannot, in my opinion, properly be countenanced by any court of justice. There is a good deal more which might be said, and which ought to be said on this subject, but I must content myself with saying that the existing rule as regards giving notice prior to the institution of suits, particularly of the kind herein mentioned is absolutely necessary for the well-being of our peasantry, any interference there within the way suggested will, I firmly believe, be a source of great mischief.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. DESAI,
Ratnagiri, Feb. 4. Pleader, Ratnagiri.

ARRIVAL OF THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON FLAGSHIP.

HER MAJESTY'S Flagship Bonaventure, under the command of Captain R. N. Gresley, with Rear-Admiral E. C. Drummond, Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomalee, which port she left on the 1st instant. The Bonaventure will remain here till about the middle of April next. H. M. S. Plassey saluted the Admiral's flag by firing a salute of thirteen guns, which compliment was returned by the flagship with a salute of seven guns. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief landed, with Miss Drummond, and his Private Secretary, Mr. Robinson, at the Apollo Bunder, at about 10-30 a.m., and proceeded to his residence, Admiralty House, at Marine Lines. The following is a list of the officers on board:—the Admiral's Secretary, Mr. F. Robinson; Flag Lieut G. F. Nugent; Commander W. Gragan; Lieutenants E. Le Marchant, A. D. Ricardo L. C. Lister, and C. B. Miller; Paymaster A. Sherris; Fleet Surgeon R. Bentham; Staff Engineer T. Rule; Sub-Lieutenants F. W. Kinahan and P. A. Robarts; Surgeon F. W. Parker; Assistant Paymasters G. Miall, C. Rodhin, and H. Gilbert; Engineer H. Toop; Midshipmen A. S. Susmann, E. C. Lucas, P. Trimmer, B. Barrow, H. S. Lecky, R. S Roy, and A. T. Blackwood; and Assistant Engineers M. Rundle and H. H. Ricketts.

SAYS a Rangoon paper: Independent of his geographical discoveries Prince Henri's ethnological notes should be of immense interest. They will very directly affect the state of the science in India by supplying some important links regarding the origin of the Kachins. Up till now information has been slowly culled and placed together from an ignorant people having no written language, as we advanced, step by step, into their country. Now, however, Prince Henri will have come through the heart of the true Kachin country, which is known only in fable to the Kachins with whom we come into contact, and Anderson's notes, on the people will be supplemented. This information alone, together with the source of the Irawaddy, is an immense addition to our knowledge, without saying anything of the other expense of their unexplored tracts the Prince has traversed. The German explorer, Herr Otto Ehlers, drowned the other day in New Guinea made an attempt to accomplish a very similar journey from the opposite side beginning from Assam, but was obliged to turn back.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE HEAVY COST OF HOUSE-CONNECTIONS.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present:—Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Ebrahim Rahimtulla, S. Rebeck, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS EXPENSES.

The Acting Commissioner forwarded a letter on the subject of house-connections, in the course of which he said:

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 12429, dated the 29th January, 1896, I have the honour to draw the attention of the Corporation to the following points. This resolution has a very intimate connection with, and confirms and amplifies Resolution No. 2268 of the 3rd November, 1882, which ran as follows:—"That the Municipality undertake to pay for the entire cost of the construction of house-connections, both inside and outside the house, and to maintain all fittings outside the four walls of the house in good order hereafter. Provided that this undertaking on the part of the Municipality shall not apply to houses to be built hereafter, except so far as the maintenance is concerned, and that it shall not apply thither as regards construction or maintenance to any property on which the consolidated rate is not charged in full (except in the case of charitable and religious institutions). That in the case of any building standing in its own compound the question of the payment of the cost of constructing and maintaining the connections be referred by the Commissioner to the Corporation as he may deem necessary." The effect of Resolution No. 12429, dated the 29th January, 1896

the accompanying statement, are outstanding against Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. H.R. Langley. Letters were sent to him both by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, and myself at the last known home address—"Eardly Lodge, Seven Oaks, Kent,"—requesting him to remit the amount of the claims, but he has not yet replied to any of them, nor has he paid the amount due. The Standing Committee rightly considered it inequitable to write off these bills, and desired me to apply to the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay for information as to what steps can be taken for their recovery. That officer in a reply to a communication from me, states that Dr. Langley has been transferred to the Retired List, and is,therefore, no longer under his orders, and suggests that an application should be made to the Secretary of State for India through the Bombay Government. Under the circumstances I respectfully request that Government will be pleased to represent the matter to the Secretary of State for India with a view to recovering the amount of these bills from Dr. Langley.

The Government Resolution was as follows:—The Municipal Commissioner be informed that Government cannot take any action in respect of debts incurred by an officer after his retirement from Government Service.

Mr. Rebsch: Can you suggest some remedy, Mr. Dharamsi?

Mr, Dharamsi: You cannot sue him here.

Mr. Vincent moved that the Municipal solicitors be requested to communicate with the corresponding firm with a view to Dr. Langley being called on to pay the Rs. 70 due from him.

Dr. Viegas thought it would look vindictive. He asked why the Committee should be vindictive because he would not choose to pay seven annas.

Mr. Vincent said it was not at all vindictive. Dr. Langley had no business not pay the amount due by him.

Mr. Cuffe was also of opinion that on principle the Municipality must insist upon the payment of the bill.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram remarked that life was not long enough to fight for such a trivial amount.

Mr. Vincent thought it was.

The Committee passed Mr. Vincent's proposition, and after transacting some more business, it adjourned.

EDUCATION PAST AND PRESENT.

At a meeting held in the hall of the New English School Fanaswady, on Tuesday afternoon, under the auspices of the Bal Vidvadjana Sabha, Mr. Gopinath K. Kantak addressed on "Education stages, past and present." The following gentlemen were present:—Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, J.P., Sirdar Rao Nana Moroba, J.P., Shrimant Vishwasrao Dada Sahib Jagtap of Dhar; Messrs. V. K. Vandeker, J.P., Rao Bahadur Malap, J.P., Mr. Wamanrao Damodarji, S. Y. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bajirao Tatya Raoji Ranjit, B. P. Vagal, B. N. Vagal, N. S. Kale, Luxmon Mahadeo, Balkrishnarao B. Pitale, R. N. Vagal, B. B. Natu, Bhalchandra Marache, pleader, B. G. Kanade, G. R. Kantak, B. M. Pitale, G. N. Wadikar, N. B. Rome, N. J. Rane, K. M. Kadam, V. S. Javeri, K. H. Podwal, and students.

On the proposal of Mr. S. Y. Dalvi, seconded by Sirdar Rao Nana, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Balkrishnaji Pitale was voted to the chair. The proceedings began with singing. The secretary read the minutes of the last anniversary meeting. The chairman introduced the lecturer in a happy speech. Mr. Kantak divided the subject of education into two main heads, viz., female and male education. His lecture on male education formed the theme. He briefly related the position of India in ancient times both under the Mahomedan and Maratha conquests. He classed male education under three heads; physical, intellectual, and moral. "I am sure, he said, that there is not one in this hall who is not anxious for the safety of this country, who is not desirous to see it prosper; nor one who would hesitate to do something, however little it may be, which may lie in his power to advance the prosperity of the country and happiness of this world. While alluding to moral education, Mr. Kantak also quoted the following beautiful passage from Prof. Blackie on "Self-Culture:" "Money is not needful, power is not needful, cleverness is not needful, fame is not needful, liberty is not needful, even health is not needful, but character alone—a thoroughly cultivated will—is the one thing needful which can truly save us." The address lasted for about an hour.

Mr. N. S. Kale then addressed the meeting, and remarked that, instead of a course of lectures and essays, and discussions thereon,he would like to have men like Mr. Justice Ranade or Mr. Macpherson, barrister, to read a passage and explain to this band of students.

Mr. Dalvi touched a little on the subject, and thanked the lecturer for his energetic paper.

Mr. Kantak having replied, the chairman, in an encouraging speech, observed that he had within a few days to preside in that very hall over different educational institutions. He said that he did not agree with a previous speaker that meetings like these or debating clubs should be discontinued, and that the Advocate-General or a Judge of the High Court be requested to give paraphrases of passages from books. He contended that undergraduates and students educated in various schools and colleges under the guidance of men like the ex-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Mackichan, may safely hold meetings during the hot season, one of which do not interfere with their regular course of studies. A High Court Judge or an Advocate need not therefore be indented for. Turning to the subject before the meeting he remarked that it was invariably admitted that in times gone by India was the foremost among the civilized nations of the world, and the frequent invasions by foreigners not only checked its progress but actually retarded its onward march. The foundations of regular education were, however, relaid in 1825, and it would easily appear, from the statistics supplied by Mr. Kantak, that the present stage of education is at a high pitch of efficiency. He intended to allude to many points he had jotted down from the lecture, but each point would require an exhaustive overhauling, and as the evening was far advanced he had to give up his idea in despair.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman was moved by Mr. Bajirao T. R. Ranjit, and seconded by Mr. N. B. Rome, and put to vote by Mr. Gopinath Kantak, and carried unanimously.

Mr. K. M. Kadam garlanded the chairman, and on Mr. Vadivkar (the secretary) announcing the subject for the next meeting, the proceedings were brought to a close.

BOMBAY ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

The Rev. W. E. Scott, M.A., having completed ten years' service on the 28th October, 1895, was promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain, with effect from that date.

The Rev. H. Nelson, on being relieved at Ahmedabad, by the return of the Rev. P. R. Harrison from privilege leave, was appointed to officiate at Baroda, as a temporary measure, visiting Surat and Broach instead of the Cathedral Chaplains.

The Rev. C. H. Badham, B.A., Chaplain, Saint Paul's, Poona, has been granted one year's furlough from the 1st February, 1896.

The Rev. H. Nelson, B.A., is appointed to be Chaplain of Saint Paul's, Poona, during the absence of the Rev. C. H. Badham, B.A., on furlough, and assumed charge on the afternoon of 24th January, 1896.

The Rev. J. H. Beck, M.A., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave for three months, from 9th February, 1896.

At an Ordination held by the Bishop of the Diocese, at the Church of the Holy Name, Poona, on December 22nd (the Fourth Sunday in Advent), the Rev. Sidney Sutherland Bullen (known as Father Alban, of the Order of Saint Paul), was ordained to the Priesthood. Father Alban continues in charge of the Harbour Mission at Bombay.

From the "Cowley Evangelist" we learn, that Mr. E. J. A. Hollings, an Associate of King's College, London, and an alumnus of S. Augustine's College, Canterbury, was to sail for India on January 9th. He is to join the Panch Howd's Mission of the S.S.J.E. at Poona, being probably ordained by the Bishop of Bombay on the Second Sunday in Lent.

We understand there will be an unusually large number of ordinands at the Ordination to be held by the Lord Bishop of Bombay at the approaching Lenten Ember-tide.—"Diocesan Record."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden, Zanzibar interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.
Shanghai route to China interrupted beyond British frontier between Nampoung and Tengyueh.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 25th January was 342, against 339 and 370 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 55. There were 27 deaths from cholera, against 26 and 35 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquocium by 1. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were no deaths from tetanus against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 150 and 37, respectively, against 124 and 49 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 38·2 per mille per annum, against 33·8 the mean of the last five years.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and a common jury:—

ALLEGED FALSE CHARGE WITH INTENT TO INJURE.

Jewanbhoy Jaganath was charged with having, on the 24th October last, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, made a false charge of housebreaking and theft against one Manockjee Nursey with intent to cause him injury; the accused knowing well at the time that Manockjee Nursey had not committed such offences. Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Robertson said he proposed to offer no evidence for the prosecution, and the accused might be discharged.

Mr. Inverarity said he wished the case to go on.

His lordship said it was not a case of public interest, and arose out of a private quarrel. If the Public Prosecutor elected not to proceed, his lordship saw no reason against allowing the prosecution to be withdrawn.

Mr. Inverarity said information was given to Mr. Grannan, and the policy were the persons who brought the charge. If his lordship looked at the record, there was not a word to support the charge against the accused. The charge was brought by the police, and not by the learned counsel's client, who occupied a respectable position in the native bazar. He wished the case to go on.

Mr. Robertson said the reasons given by his learned friend were the reasons why his lordship should adopt the course he (Mr. Robertson) suggested. It would be a great waste of public time to go on with the case.

His lordship remarked that, as the Public Prosecutor consented to the case being withdrawn in order to save public time, he would direct that no evidence be offered, and that the jury would return a verdict of not guilty.

A verdict of not guilty was accordingly returned by the jury, and the prisoner was discharged.

ABDUCTION OF A MARRIED GIRL.

Bhudoo Ghooray, a Mahomedan, was charged with kidnapping a girl, named Sacoonat, out of lawful guardianship; with abducting a woman for illicit intercourse; and with enticing away a married woman. Mr. Young, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not represented by counsel.

The facts of the case were briefly these. The girl some months ago lived with her mother on Ripon Road, and on the death of the mother three months ago, the girl's brother took up the place of head of the family and became her lawful guardian. She had been married at the age of eight years five or six years ago, but not having arrived at the age of puberty, she did not live with her husband, who resided in another room of the same chawl. In another room of the same chawl lived the prisoner who was a common friend. About the 1st December last, the parties went to see the Mahim Fair, and returned safely to their respective rooms. Two or three days after the prisoner suggested to Sacoonat's brother another visit to the fair. He told the brother that he should join him there, and that he (prisoner) would take the train at Grant Road, as he was going on some business in that direction. Prisoner left the house, taking the girl with him. The brother went with two other men to the Mahaluxmi station where he waited for the arrival of the prisoner, but as the latter did not come by the train he was expected to come by, the brother went on to Mahim in search of his sister, who could not be found. He then returned to his room, but his sister was not there. The brother's suspicion was aroused, and he sent word to the girl's husband, who went and made a report to the police. A search was kept up for the girl for four days, in which the brother assisted, but no trace could be found of the girl, at last she was traced to a room hired by the prisoner in Carelwady. The prisoner was then taken before the police, and the prosecution was instituted.

Evidence was called for the prosecution. Sacoonat's brother gave his evidence in an unsatisfactory manner, and admitted to the judge he had got no sense.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner made a statement in his defence to the effect that he did not commit the offence. One Vazir, the brother of Sacoonat, with the girl, met him near Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s shop at Byculla, and asked him to keep the girl in his room for three or four days until he could send her off to Malligaum. Vazir owed him money and said he would come and pay the money and take his sister away. They then got into a tram-car and went to his room at Carelwady. He said Sacoonat was to him like his daughter. He kept the girl in his room for two days. He had no intercourse with her, as the girl said he had. He was incapable of such an act. On the third day, the mucoadum of his caste came to his room and took him to Inspector Ellis.

Mr. Robertson, in addressing the jury, said that the evidence showed that the prisoner knew that the girl was married to Imambux or somebody, and he took her out of the lawful custody of her brother and kept her in his room for four nights. The prosecution had not proved forcible abduction, but they had proved that he decoyed the girl out of her brother's custody, the sentence on taking her to the Mahim Fair. Prisoner knew that the girl was married, and he abducted her by fraud. Prisoner certainly came under the latter section, as he took away a woman, who, he knew, was a married woman for the purpose of illicit intercourse.

Prisoner said he had nothing more to say in his defence.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said the learned counsel for the prosecution abandoned the charge of kidnapping out of lawful guardianship, and the prisoner was, therefore, liable to the charge of abducting a maried woman by fraud. It was also open to the jury to find the prisoner guilty on the minor charge of kidnapping the girl with the object of confining her.

The jury without retiring, found the prisoner not guilty on the first charge, but guilty on the second and minor charge of enticing away a married woman for illicit intercourse. His lordship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Krishna Ramjee, alias Vishnu Tatya, was charged with having, on the 9th October last, attempted to commit murder in Falkland Road, by stabbing one Tanajee Janghoobhoy with such knowledge and under such circumstances that, had death occurred, the accused would have been guilty of murder. Mr. Rudra, instructed by the Police Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Ker-Anderson, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Rudra, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner used to drive the cart of the prosecutor for over a year and a-half, and the latter had stood security for the former for a loan made to him by a Parsee. For a day or two the prisoner had been driving the cart of another person, and the prosecutor had dismissed him from his service, on that account as well as for his having told some lies to the Parsee who had lent the money. On the 9th October, while the prosecutor was in his stable near the bullocks, he saw the prisoner standing at a distance. The prisoner asked for his wages, and there was a dispute between them about the receipts having fallen off, and the prosecutor slapped the accused, suddenly turning round, stabbed the prosecutor in the abdomen with a knife. Three men came out of the stable and rescued the prosecutor, but the prisoner effected his escape. The wound was a serious one, and the prosecutor, who was removed to the J. J. Hospital, was detained there for treatment from the 9th October to the 16th December last. The prisoner was searched for, and was found lying under a tree on the Esplanade. He at first made a statement admitting his offence, but subsequently he withdrew it.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Rudra summed up the evidence.

Mr. Ker-Anderson, for the defence, argued that the identity of the prisoner with the person who stabbed the prosecutor was not clearly established. It was a dark night, and the evidence was not, the learned counsel contended, satisfactory on the point. Assuming that the jury had no doubt as to the man's identity, the learned counsel submitted that a verdict of causing grievous hurt should be returned.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said he saw no reason why the stable-men, who saw the prosecutor stabbed should falsely accuse the prisoner instead of any other man. It was true the night was a dark one, but the witnesses knew the prisoner sufficiently well to identify him. As to the law of the case, his lordship explained that it was open to the jury to find the accused guilty of the charge, or of the lesser offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty only of voluntarily causing grievous hurts and not guilty of the other charges.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner had been found guilty of inflicting a very severe wound, and it was his lordship's duty to sentence him to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

The court then adjourned till this (Thursday) morning.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 93, Harrington Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceeding of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 28th January:—

Submitted correspondence relative to the discontinuance at the instance of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, of the annaul repairs to the slope at the Sonapore Hard and the inconvenience caused thereby to fishermen. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 18th January 1896, reporting that sufficient stone for reparing the slope cannot be collected within a reasonable distance keeping a 50 feet limit from the foot of the cribwork there as required by the Superintending Engineer, N. D.; that, if new stone is provided from Ghorupdeo Hill, the cost of making the slope will probably be Rs. 450; that the slope will be destroyed again by the monsoon and the stones washed up within the 50 feet limit, but if the stones are permitted to be collected or an equivalent quantity after the monsoon, the cost of reconstructing the slope will be about Rs. 30 annually; and suggesting as an alternative that a ladder with broad easy steps be constructed at a cost of Rs. 265 and provided at the Hard for the use of the fishermen to be removed before the monsoon and replaced for the fishing season at an annual cost of about Rs. 20 including tarring and petty repairs.

Reslution.—A ladder should be provided as recommended by the Engineer, and the estimate, amounting to Rs. 265, is sanctioned as a charge to the grant for Contingent works.

Read para. 3 of Trustees' Resolution No. 6, dated 7th January 1896, directing that the proposal to reclaim the basin at Mody Bay between Bangalore and Coompta Streets be referred for the report of the Land Committee. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, reporting that the Trustees have in the last six months leased areas in this locality, aggregating in all 1,913 5-9 square yards on the 1,1½ and 2 rupees basis, representing at 4 per cent. rather more than Rs. 32 per square yard for a 50 years' tenure; that, including the application dealt with in paras. 1 and 2 of theTrustees Resolution above quoted, the area aggregates 2,135 7-9 square yards representing an income for first 10 years of Rs. 2,136 per annum, second 10 years of Rs. 3,204 per annum, and next 30 years of Rs. 4,272 per annum; that as matters now stand, the whole of the area east the Frere Road between Cochin and Calicut and between Mangalore and Coompta Streets and nearly the whole of that between Calicut and Mangalore Streets and between Coompta and Carwar Streets have been taken up on the foregoing basis; that it would appear accordingly that there is considerable demand for land in this locality, which is no doubt due to its accessibility and proximity to the Fort and Market and the foreshore; that on this and on sanitary grounds the proposal to increase the area available by reclaiming the basin is a desirable one; that the basin is ussd as a Hard and the fees received from it aggregate Rs. 1,635, but the Traffic Manager points out that there would be no loss in reclaiming it under this head; that the reclamation would cost Rs. 39,550 including roads, or say including establishment Rs. 43,000; that referring to the Engineer's tracing it will be seen that the effect would be to give frontages to two large plots A and B of about 500 feet square, which at present quite inaccessible, and to render available for leasehold 3,912 square yards of additional land marked C on the plan; that, as these areas would be worth at current leasehold rates over Rs. 32 per square yard and would in all probability be very soon taken up, it would seem that the project has a great deal to recommend it; recommending that the project be included in the budget for 1896-97 and provision be made for it in the application to be shortly submitted for sanction to a new loan; and observing that it would be an excellent thing to extend the reclamation to the line of ultimate frontage including the Strand Road, which is designed to run all along the sea frontage of Mody Bay; but that just now it is more advisable to proceed tentatively and that reclaiming this basin will meet the present necessities of the case.

Resolution.—The project may be approved and should be provided for as recommended by the Land and Railways Committee. The plan provides for a margin of 40 feet between the wharf front and the leasehold. It is desirable that this should, if possible be preserved pending the extension of the reclamation further eastward, when a roadway will form the eastern boundary. The filling in of this basin will deprive the native craft of a Hard for cleaning and repairing vessels which is conveniently situated with reference to the anchorage. The Traffic Manager remarks that such vessels can find accommodation for the purpose further north, but this position would not be so convenient. If occasion arises, the Trustees will be prepared to consider the question of providing a Hard on the north side of the South Reclamation.

THE CUMBALLA FLAG SIGNAL.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 11th January 1896, reporting that the mast of the Flagstaff at Cumballa Hill is rotten and the rigging is very old; that both require replacement, which together will cost Rs. 1,200, or Rs. 400 more than is provided for in the Budget for next year; and suggesting that the Flagstaff be removed and the English Mail be signalled by firing guns only. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee recommending that the Flag Signal be discontinued, as the firing of guns is sufficient.

Resolution.—The Flag Signal should be dispensed with as recommended; the guns being sufficient.

BULK OIL.

Submitted letter to Messrs W. & A. Graham & Co No. 2251, dated 26th June 1895. Submitted letter from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., dated 12th November 1895, requesting the Trustees to proceed at once with the construction of a railway siding to connect the bulk oil installation at Mody Bay South Reclamation with the G. I. P. Railway line; and stating that they understand that the terms will be—(1) Four annas per ton, exclusive of haulage; (2) with a minimum charge to the Carnac Bunder of Rs. 6,000 (six thousand) per annum in case the amount of traffic they pass over the siding yields a freight of less than Rs. 6,000. (3) This minimum freight only to be a stipulation as long as the Company have the exclusive use of the siding, i.e., this minimum will not be insisted upon if other firms use the siding or if the Port Trust railway scheme is carried out, in which latter case the special siding is to become a part of it; observing that this minimum charge of Rs. 6,000 is one which, they fear, will prove to be extremely onerous in the early stages of their operations and likely to retard the development of a business which, if properly encouraged, will be sure to lead to a considerable augmentation of the revenues of the Trust; saying that, under the circumstances, they hope that the Trustees will take an early opportunity of considering the possibility of reducing it to a considerable extent.

Resolution.—The project submitted comprises—(1) A siding connecting the present railway siding at the Carnac Bunder with the site of the bulk oil installation. (2) An addition to the Carnac Bunder sidings to provide additional shunting accommodation. (3) The first work is to be undertaken in the terms stated in Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.'s letter of 12th November 1895; the agreement to be conterminous with their lease for the site of the bulk oil installation, and they making their own arrangements with the Railway Company for working the siding. The estimate is as follows:—(1) Connecting siding to bulk oil installation Rs, 74,305 and (2) addition to Carnac Bunder sidings Rs. 7,800 (inclusive of 10 per cent. contingence ies and 10 per cent. departmental charges); total Rs. 82,105. The project is sanctioned and the work may be proceeded with on Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. approving of the terms of the agreement to be drafted by the Solicitor and approved by the Land Committee; but in the first instance the siding should be omitted and also the gates, signals and gate chowkies at all the level-crossings except Boree and Jamnaggar Streets. Provision to meet the expenditure should be included in the supplementary Budget for the current year and in the application for a fresh loan.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 10982, dated 10th January 1896, reporting that on Sunday, 29th December 1895, the s. s. Hiroshima Maru worked cargo in the Docks from overside, for which the vessel paid the usual fee of Rs. 200 to the Customs; that, according to Dock rule 21c, page 23, of the Scale of Rates, a bill for Rs. 200 was sent to the agents, but they refused to pay it on the ground that the work was done overside and none of the Port Trust Dock Staff was present; and requesting instructions. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee.

Resolution.—The charge has been properly levied under rule 86 of the by-laws and para. 21c of the Rate book, and the amount should be recovered accordingly.

TRAMWAYS.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 31st July 1895, reporting, with reference to Trustees' resolution No. 42, dated 12th February 1895, that the light narrow-gauge tramway for internal dock traffic has been laid at the Dock; and describing the tramway and the manner it is constructed and laid. Submitted memorandum to the Traffic Manager, dated 25th October 1895. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 29th October 1895, reporting that the line was put into use on six or seven occasions; that the line works satisfactorily and has to some extent superseded the hand trucks; and recoamending that by-pass lines be provided at the warehouse gates with a view to avoid the detention of the empty trucks until all the loaded trucks on the line are emptied. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 17th January 1896, reporting that the by-pass lines will be a great convenience in working; and estimating the cost of providing the by-pass lines that are required at Rs. 525.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as an addition to the estimate for the work.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE SCINDIA.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 28th January 1896, reporting that at 10 o'clock on the night of Saturday, the 25th instant, he was informed by the B.I.S.N. Company that their steamer Scindia from Kurrachee to Mombassa with cargo and about 900 coolies on board had put into the harbour with some injury to the valve chest leading from the sea and connecting with her ballast tanks and donkey engine and was asked to put the vessel into the Merewether Dry Dock at once; that the s.s. Nyanza, which was in the Dry Dock undergoing repairs and regulated to remain for three days, was, at the intercession of the Chairman and by special effort, removed at 5 in the afternoon of Monday, the 27th idem, after the repairs necessary for her removal had been effected; that the Scindia entered the Dry Dock at 6 that evening and, having worked all night, completed her repairs and steamed out into the harbour at 8 in the morning of the 28th idem; and mentioning that the Port Trust men were kept on the alert on the night of the 27th as it was not known at what hour the Scindia would be ready to undock.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 24th Jan. 1896.	Total from 1st Jan. 1896.	For week ending 24th Jan. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 24th Jan. 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour	13	799	21	792
" out				
" of harbour	24	812	24	802
" transported	9	478	15	531
" attended to	2	88	...	51
" warped	...	77	...	70

THE TRIVIALITIES OF INDIAN TALK.

It is simple to speak in glowing terms of the great work done by a handful of Englishman in India; but rhapsodies are easiest from a distance, and the idea of an Imperial race ruling a mighty country for its good is quickly lost in the trivialities of an Indian station.

I do not suggest that we should always pose as statesmen, nor that our conversation should be confined to jail reports or excise problems. It is natural and proper that a girl should think more of a dance than of improved agricultural methods, and the man that does not play polo, and sometimes lay aside the pen for the gun or the hog-spear, misses much of what is pleasantest in India. But why should our Anglo-Indian talk have a range so narrow as to be nauseating? Why should it seldom get beyond a repetition of petty scandal? The ladies will excuse me if I put the blame on them, and if they repudiate the charge perhaps they will answer the question why a man seldom cares to marry a "country-bred."

There is surely a marked difference between the conversation of society here and at home. Sometimes I think that my surroundings at home were perhaps exceptionally puritanical, but on consideration I have to reject that theory. There were of course people there as dull as oxon and sanctimonious as cranes, but the majority enjoyed themselves and there talk was bright and lively. Or perhaps my experiences of Indian society have been unlucky. Let me see.

The other night I went to a garden-party. I am not very found of these entertainments, perhaps because I seldom get a chance to play, and I like to be really to enjoy an Indian garden-party. After the tennis and badminton were over some of the men, including myself, kept pretty close to the peg table, but my wife was of course elsewhere, and I heard from her, as I always do, what the ladies talked about. It can be put in a very brief algebraic fashion. Let the station consist of (Mr. + Mrs.) A + (Mr. + Mrs.) B + (Mr. + Mrs.) C + etc. + a + b + c + etc. (unattached); then the talk consisted of the permutations and combinations among these terms, as (Mrs. A + a) + (Mrs. B + b) + (Mrs. C + c), and so on, ad infinitum.

I hope I am not cynical or prejudiced if I say that the subject of last night's talk is the general subject of Anglo-Indian female conversation. My wife for her part says she prefers to talk about dress, which is a topic no one would grudge the ladies of only they dressed to please their husbands and not merely to excite the admiration of a, b, c, etc. But the permutation subject is a poor one. There is of course reasons for the narrow-mindedness of Indian charmers. They are debarred from many subjects which at home would enliven their speech, but which in India, seem too far off to be interesting, and it is easy to see how much is lost to conversation in a country where the discussion of every serious subject is contemptuously banned as "shop" or priggishness, and nothing is so deadly still as recreation, where the drama is given over to much belauded amateurs who could hardly earn the pay of a mechanic on the English stage, and horse-racing sinks below the level of a third rate provincial meeting at home.

But there is another and special reason. It is remarkable that nearly all the small figures in the permutations represent idle officers, chiefly lieutenants. Why do they with the ladies monopolise the practice of flirtation? Because they are both idle. The smart artilleryman or the sub in the crack cavalry regiment has nothing to do after his polo but kick his bearer, put on his newest suit and flirt. And the ladies are for the most part in equally bad case. They have a regiment of servants to do the household work. If, unfortunately, there are babies, there are always ayahs and European nurses, but for the most part babies are at home. The creed of such a woman as I am describing about consists of three articles,—admiration, the hills and—bother the children. If she wishes it she is sure of the first. Who has not seen the bony female, who, if seniority went for anything, would take precedence of her husbund, the Colonel or Judge, about to retire, ogling in the most painful fashion a group of devoted youngsters? The second she is certain of, if by any chance she can keep her children with her, then on their account, if not, on her own. The husband who even suggests that his wife should spend the hot weather in the plains is accounted a brute. I heard a man at dinner the other day suggest that if the wife were fond of her husband she might be happier with him in the heat than alone in the hills, but the idea was greeted with unfeigned laughter, and one certainly seldom hears of a woman being alone in the hills. As to the third—well, ayahs, you know, are really splendid creatures,—and they could give evidence about the best way of bringing up children—before the Opium Commission. Let me quote from a recent "Reformer."

"This is the day of the pessimist and of a cold and cruel philosophy. We are told with damnable iteration that in the future life will be arranged on the great principle of the survival of the fittest, and that the human race will be bred for points, like showdogs and prizecattle. There is even a serious proposition afloat to deal with defi'ate and malformed children as we deal with superfluous kittens and mongrel puppies. But is it not possible that if the unfittest were removed and only the fittest remained, the struggle between the survivors would be more fierce and cruel than any the world has yet seen? Men and women would become mere selfish brutes if all were equal, and there were no helpless ones to appeal to a softer side of human nature."

Among the helpless ones are children—not to speak of a husband. The children are at home, the husband in the plains or in camp, and the woman loses the softer side of her nature. She becomes a flirt. May the struggle between her and her fellows be so fierce and cruel as to lead to the extinction of the species.—"Southwest," (in the "Pioneer").

THE BALUCH-AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Telegraphing from Quetta on 1st February a correspondent says:—Captain McMahon, C.I.E., with other members of the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Mission, re-assembled at Gulistan on the 27th January. The Mission is somewhat changed since July last, when demarcation work ceased owing to the extreme heat and the scarcity of water. Mr. Tate is now in charge of the survey operations. Surgeon-Captain Maynard is the Medical officer. The escort under Lieutenant H. F. Walter, who is also the Intelligence officer, consists of 100 rifles of the 24th Baluchistan Regiment from Chaman and 20 sabres of the 5th Sind Horse under Lieutenant Webb Ware, 7th Bombay Lancers. The Mission left Gulistan on the 29th January and is now encamped at Spintzab in the Ghwaja Pass. Snow has been falling heavily since their arrival. The Afghan Commissioner was expected yesterday, but he was prevented from coming owing to the heavy weather. Demarcation work will commence on his arrival.

The Calcutta Trades' Association have issued their report, held their annual meeting and elected a new master, Mr. Thomas Spink, of the well-known firm of Thacker, Spink and Co. No report now-a-days would be complete without an allusion to the currency question. The grievance of the Association, says a Calcutta correspondent, is that the Government has done nothing. They approached his Excellency the Viceroy, craving an interview,—but Lord Elgin by this time is too old a bird to be caught by chaff. Put it into writting, he said, and they did, only to receive a disappointing reply: "In a few unsympathetic words the Association was informed that the question of currency legislation and its consequences continued to receive the anxious consideration of his Excellency in Council." In Lord Elgin's first utterances to the Association, he unfortunately admitted the importance of finding an early remedy for the evils complained of; yet during the many months that have elapsed, the committee of the Association regret that the Government have been unable to suggest a remedy. It would indeed have been wonderful if they had. The talent required to put our currency right is not to be found within the Government of India, and, writes the correspondent, I fear that the Trades' Association must rest content with the vague assurance that the matter is receiving the anxious consideration of the Government.

Up to date about 116 million lbs. of tea have been shipped this season from Calcutta to Great Britain, against 111¼ millions to the same date last year. The average price obtained for tea at the last Calcutta sale was 6½ annas, or about 7d. per lb, against 6¼ annas, or 7½d. at the previous sale. These low averages are said to be due to the large proportion of dust and poor teas in the sales.

WHO ARE THE RULERS OF INDIA?

The *Englishman* of the 3rd inst. discusses this momentous question with insight and verve:—

Upon the decision arrived at by the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day with respect to the Bills which Sir James Westland has laid before it hinges the question whether India is to remain a dependency administered with a view to its own development subordinate only to the highest Imperial interests, or whether it is to be regarded for the future as a "corpus vile," abandoned to the experiments of every busy body and liable to be exploited at the dictation of every home industry. If the Bills pass, as we are told they will, the matter will be settled one way. If any delay takes place—even if the ostensible ground is only the adjournment of the debate—we believe it will be settled in the other way. The Viceroy's illness, and his anxiety to be present when the proposals of the Finance Minister are discussed in open Council, have providentially restrained the Government from precipitating the crisis by rushing the measures through in the course of a single week. Every hour since the postponement of the last meeting has added to the difficulties of enacting legislation so utterly opposed to the responsible opinion of the country; and hence the longer the final process can be put off the more constrained will the authorities be to retire from their invidious position. We are, therefore, justified in looking upon to-day's proceedings as capitally important in their relation to the future of the Cotton Duties, and thereby in their relation to the future of India as a part of the British Empire.

The European in India, and those members of the Native community who are chiefly concerned in its economic and political welfare, desire, above all things to know precisely where they stand. On the one hand, they are told by each successive Secretary of State that the British rule in India means only India's good. On the other hand, the action of every Government in turn seems to declare that it means perpetual interference by those who are ignorant of the country with the work of those who are not. We are tired of this clashing and bewildering spectacle. We wish to know definitely whether we are to rely upon minister's words or deeds. If these are to be perpetually in conflict we must inevitably go by the latter in preference to the former. We are tired of Opium Commissions, of Hemp Drugs Commissions, and of Expenditure Commissions, which are ordered at home, and paid for, under protest, in India. We are tired of Lancashire agitation and of mandates. Let us definitely understand that the Parliament at home has made up its mind to govern India for the profit of Manchester and Dundee, that insult is to be added to injury, and that whenever a member of the Indian Government flings a cynical compliment to a public commercial body he is preparing to deal a vital blow at the interests whichit represents. Provided we are able to assure ourselves upon these points, and to assume, as a matter of course, that the Secretary of State will pronounce judgment upon every issue before the case for India has had time to reach him, our outlook, though not brighter, will certainly be clearer than before. We shall be able to anticipate the worst. We shall save ourselves the unnecessary trouble of advising, criticising and opposing. By and bye, when the principle laid down by Lord George Hamilton has been applied all round, we shall find existence itself in India a superfluous labour. In the meantime it will be incumbent upon us, as loyal subjects, to act consistently up to the spirit of those measures. Passive acquiescence when the Government tramples upon our interests as it involves passive compliance when the Government invites our co-operation. Under these circumstances it is not unlikely that the wrongs of the non-officials would need redress from those who were responsible for them.

It is twenty years since the slavish doctrine of the mandate was formulated by the Duke of Argyll in India, and since then a most disappointing series of Indian Government of that day made a spirited protest. Such a course, it pointed out, "would reduce us to the alternative of either publicly stating that the Bill was introduced, not on our responsibility, but in obedience to your positive orders, or else of defending it by arguments which we did not believe to be sound. Either course would be equally inconsistent with our position as a Government." It is to be regretted that the successors of Sir James Stephen and Sir Richard Temple have not maintained this attitude. On the contrary, their habit of "subjection"—as the Duke of Argyll happily phrased it—to the Secretary of State grew more and more pronounced until it culminated in December, 1894, with the remarkale proceedings which we commented upon at the time, and will probly come into play again this morning as an excuse for the Injustice that is sought to be done. But even the Duke of Argyll did not insig upon individual members speaking, in favour of measures of which they disapproved. There is, therefore, no reason why they should not state their honest convictions in the course of the debate, even if an eccentric regard for duty obliges them to vote wrongly at its close. However unanimous the Viceroy and his advisers may have been on the Chitral question, it is inconceivable that there are no dissensions upon this, and the moral effect at home would be very great if it were known that Lord George Hamilton's instruments had not bent silently to his will. If no member of the Government deems it expedient to protest against the measure, the least we can ask is that a little diplomacy may be exercised with a view to securing the Secretary of State time to think. The course of the non-official members is plain enough. They must oppose the Bills by every argument in their quiver, and if they fail to persuade the Government to withdraw its proposals they must do their best, in no fractious spirit, to stave off the fatal day. We have only to add that while the immediate question to be decided is, as Mr. Marshall has rec

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE Duke of Argyll, who had provisionally adopted the title Law in Christian Theology for his new book, has now decided that this shall be the sub-title merely, and the main title is to be The Philosophy of Belief. The Duke has been engaged on the work for about fifteen years, and it is expected to be his most important publication.

This is only one of several interesting books which Mr. John Murray will publish during the spring. Others are Long Ago, a series of reminiscences by General Sir Daniel Lysons; the Letters of Frederic, first Baron Blachford; and the Life and Letters of Samuel Butler, D.D. Also a book by the Rev. Walter Weston, entitled The Japanese Alps, and, as a distinct volume, that part of Sir Bartle Frere's biography, recently published, which relates to the Transvaal.

Sir Bartle Frere's South African career had, of course, very intimate reference to the Transvaal. The section of his biography going fully into that relationship has, therefore, an important bearing on present events. Moreover, much of the information given came from Sir Bartle's papers, and is likely, therefore, to be of special value. Sir Daniel Lysons's new book will follow the one he wrote not long ago on his personal experiences of the Crimean War. Its success has encouraged him to write Long Ago, which gives his earlier reminiscences.

Baron Blachford was best known as Frederic Rogers, the permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies during the period 1860-71. He was a scholar as well as a distinguished official, and had taken a double first at Oxford. Moreover, he was an admirable letter-writer, and it is to that characteristic the coming volume is attributable. It is being prepared by Mr. George Eden Martindin, and will include correspondence with various prominent men.

Dr. Samuel Butler's Life and Letters will be in two volumes, the biographer being another Samuel Butler, a grandson of the famous head master. Butler was at the head of Shrewsbury School for many years, and made the reputation of that institution. Indeed, some people have not only compared him to Arnold as a head master, but have called him greater. The epoch to which the work refers is 1790-1840, and it will be found to illustrate the scholastic, religious, and social life of England. Dr. Butler's episcopal correspondence is to be given with some freedom, and the book will have two portraits.

There will undoubtedly be a certain freshness in a mountaineering book dealing with Japan, such as that which Mr. Weston promises us. He is a member of the Alpine Club, and took to climbing and exploring the "unfamiliar mountain regions of Central Japan" while resident at Kobe as British chaplain. He made the acquaintance of mountains which were new to Europeans, and wherever he went he carried his camera. As a result, "The Japanese Alps" will be fully illustrated, and similarly it should be mentioned that Mr. J. W. Gregory's Great Rift Valley; a travel book of East Africa, which Mr. Murray is also publishing, will have maps and illustrations.

A prospectus is about to be issued as to the supplementary volumes which will appear in the collected edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's works. Some of the added matter will be quite fresh, as, for instance, Juvenilia, and a set of papers entitled Minor Essays. The seven supplementary volumes will be grouped thus:—Miscellanies, Tales and Fantasies, Drama, History and Correspondence, Correspondence, and two volumes of Romances. The first of the two lastmentioned volumes relates to St. Ives, the second to Weir of Hermiston, and other fragments.

Messrs. Murdoch announce that they will issue for Europe rather a remarkable work on the China-Japan War. The author is a prominent native of Japan, Mr. Jukichi Inouye, and he wrote the book primarily for his countrymen. It is compiled from official and personal sources, and is illustrated by a series of first-hand photographs, some of which taken from the decks of the Japanese warship Saikyo. Mr. Inouye deals first with the great naval battle of Sept. 17, 1894, then he describes the war on "the Regent's Sword Peninsula," and the capture of Port Arthur; and finally, he deals with the fall of Wei-hai-wei.

Messrs. Chapman will shortly publish a book entitled What I think of South Africa, its People and its Politics, by Mr. Stuart Cumberland, who has recently returned from South Africa. He travelled all over that country, and had good opportunities of studying the leading men of Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal Republic, and the Orange Free State.

A writer in the New York "Art Amateur" has been describing his visit to the old Plantin Printing House at Antwerp, which was bought from the family by that city for 1,200,000f., when it came to be no longer a flourishing concern. Many important works were issued from this house during its existence of 306 years, notably the editions of the Bible. The old presses and every-thing connected with the establishment lie in perfect order. The writer compares this old Bible-producing house with its modern equivalent, the Oxford University Press, where there are architectural surroundings even more beautiful, and an atmosphere even more academic; but he carried away the impression that though machinery has cheapened the article, no books have been better printed than the very first that were made on the re-discovery of the art in the fifteenth century.

An account of the various women who played a more or less important part in the life of Jean Jacques Rousseau has been written by Leo Claretie, and will be published in a week or two.—M. Edmond Lepelletier has finished a volume dealing with a series of little-known incidents in the life of Fouche, Napoleon's famous Chief of Police. The book will probably be ready towards the end of the month, and will appear under the title Les Trahisons de Marie-Louise, with the sub-title Les Fourberies de Fouche.—M. Stephane Mallarme, as is well known, has long been one of the acknowledged chiefs of the younger school of French poets. The more "advanced" members of the school have now solemnly decided to renounce M. Mallarme and all his works on the ground that he is too intelligible!

The next two volumes of the reissue of Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel will be published in the spring. The reissue and enlargement of this most useful work has been rendered necessary by the immense accumulations of knowledge since the publication of the last edition. The two volumes are to be devoted to Asia, one to the northern and eastern parts of the continent, the other to the southern and western. Both volumes are being prepared by Mr. A. H. Keane, whose corresponding work on North Africa we noticed some months ago. Both volumes will be supplied with numerous maps and illustrations. When the reissue is complete it will contain twelve volumes.

Messrs. Putnam have almost ready for publication Mr. Frank Preston Stearns's Sketches from Concord and Appledore. The book is a descriptions of Concord in the early sixties, with recollections of Hawthorne, Louisa M. Alcott, Emerson, David A. Wasson, Wendell Phillips, Celia Thaxter, and Whittier, with all of whom Mr. Stearns was intimately acquainted. The book contains portraits of the persons named, as also of places with which they have been associated.

Messrs. Dawney and Co. are about to bring out a new biography of the once famous beauty and authoress, Marguerite, Countess of Blessington. It is forty years since Madden's biography, in three volumes, appeared—six years after the Countess's death. Many interesting particulars about her career are given in Gautley Berkeley's "Recollections"—in those of them which deal with Gore House, where the Countess reigned for thirteen years, a Queen of London society; as also in the autobiography of the elder Mathews, who in 1822, with Count d'Orsay, accompanied Lord and Lady Blessington to Italy, where they first made Byron's acquaintance, and became intimate with him. The new biography, which is to be in two volumes, will contain correspondence not published before.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus have decided to add seven supplementary volumes to the Edinburgh edition of the late Mr. R. L. Stevenson's works. They say that the original scheme of the Edinburgh edition was only planned to comprise works actually published at the time when the prospectus was drawn up. Among the writings not included in the original scheme of publication are five plays, four of them written in collaboration with Mr. W. E. Henley and one with Mrs. Stevenson. The South Seas being selections from narratives published serially in America and England, and several minor essays collected from various magazines and periodicals. Each of these seven supplementary volumes is to be published at twelve shillings and sixpence. The publication of these volumes will not begin until next November. The volumes will be issued at intervals of two months, till November, 1897. This supplementary issue will, like the original, be limited to 1,035 copies. The complete edition of Stevenson's works will contain twenty-seven volumes.

Captain Thatcher, who was one of Dr. Jameson's followers, and who escaped at the disaster by representing himself to the Boers as a newspaper correspondent, collaborated with Mr. W. H. Wilkins in the production of the three-volume novel The Holy Estate, which Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. lately published, and of which a third and cheaper edition is now in the press. Captain Thatcher, formerly an officer in the Guides, went last June to South Africa, where he entered the Chartered Company's service.

St. Nicholas Magazine recently offered prizes for the best correction of a misspelled poem. More than 10,000 answers were received. They came from all over the world, from Turkey, from Egypt, and from Europe—from a little countess in Vienna, and from the grandchildren of Emerson and Hawthorne in America. The committee reluctantly make the admission that the penmanship of the English and Canadian children excels that of Uncle Sam's boys and girls.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—FEBRUARY 1.

Wyak, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 4.

Scoones, Lt, Bo, R Fus, off leave, to Mhow.

FEBRUARY 5.

Wylde-Browne, Lt, Bo, N Lanc Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Adey, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, off leave, to Satara.
Fletcher, Col, Bo, I G of Ordnance, on duty, to Poona

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th February, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 8-30 p.m. The proficiency class will meet at both places after gun drill.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Friday morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. On Saturday next the 8th instant there will be class firing at Cooria. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30, 4-15 and 4 30 p.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

Dress:—Drill order with arms.

After firing the parade will march back to Parel. Light refreshments will be provided at Byculla Head-quarters after parade.

4. It is notified for information that the Prospectus of the Tactical Matches of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association to be held at Santa Cruz on Tuesday, 11th February, 1896, has been received and may be seen at both Head-Quarters and the Club. Copies are in the hands of the No. 1 of Sub-division. Matches 3 and 4 are open to members of the 4 corps.

Entries close at noon on the 10th instant.

5. Leave of absence for 4 months from 4th instant has been granted to Gr, E J Mungavin.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th February, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 8th instant at 4-15 p.m. at the Town Hall, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress.—Review Order—Khaki.

Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

2. The Range will be reserved for "F" Company on Saturday afternoon the 8th instant. The trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. Bombay time, and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as Commanding Officer's parade

3. The Regiment will fall in for Church parade in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 9th instant.

Khaki uniform, helmets and side arms.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Annual Church Parade will be held on Sunday the 9th instant.

Full Dress. Members will assemble in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens at 5-15 p.m.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The fourth Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday the 14th instant, at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Captain F W English, Byculla School, Byculla
Lieutenant H C Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort
Sergt Major J H Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo Vol Rifles
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens, Stephens and Sons, Girgaum
Cr Sergt H Black, Govt Telegraph Office, Pydhownie
Cr Sergt R Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba
Sergt S F Pearcey, Govt Dockyard, Fort
Sergt W G Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort
Vol H Row, Hope Hall Estates, Mazagon

Fancy Dress
Members .....Rs 2 to include one lady
Non-Members .....Rs 3 "

Evening Dress
Members .....Rs 3 to include one lady
Non-Members .....Rs 4 "
Extra lady .....Re 1

Light refreshments will be provided.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette*, January 25.)

Capt G R Row, Comdt, Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion, is placed temporarily on escort duty with the Assam-Burma Connection Railway Survey party.

Captain W R Little, Comdt, Naga Hills Military Police Battn, is transferred temporarily to Dibrugarh and in command of the Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion, during the absence on deputation of Capt G R Row, or until further orders, in addition to his own duties as Commandant of the Naga hills Military Police Battalion.

(*Punjab Gazette*, January 30.)

Under the Powers conferred upon him by clause (b) of Sec 5 of Act XIX of 1882, the Chancellor of the Punjab University is pleased to appoint the following gentleman to be a fellow of the said University:—Lieut Col C F Massy, I S C.

On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No 1288, dated the 13th of Dec 1895, Mr E Sykes, Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Ferozepore, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd of Jany 1896, vice Mr E B Francis proceeding on furlough.

On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No 1208, dated the 16th of Nov 1895, Mr H C Fanshawe, Chief Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 24th of Jany 1896, relieving Mr R G Thompson, who reverted to his substantive appointment of Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Mr J G Lorimer, Asst Commr, Lahore, is posted to the Peshawar Settlement as Asst Settlement Officer with effect from the forenoon of the 5th of Jan 1896.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, February 1.)

Surgn Major J Sykes, Civil Surgn, Mussoorie, furlough out of India on private affairs for one year and eight months with effect from the 1st March

Surgn-Capt J M Crawford, Offg Supt, Central Prison, Benares, on being relieved, to the civil medical charge of the Sultanpur district.

Mr A B Bruce, Jt Magte, Fatehpur, to officiate as Additional Judge of Gonda with effect from the date of taking charge.

Surgn Major D F Barry, Civil Surgeon, from Moradabad to Mussoorie.

Surgn-Capt G H Baker, Civil Surgn from Banda to Etawah.

Surgn Major F D C Hawkins, Civil Surgn, from Etawah to Moradabad.

The services of Mr G H Sherlock Hubbard, Asst Secy to Govt, Public Works Dept, N W Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from the date of expiry of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 201. E., dated the 2nd January 1896.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

449-95—Edgelow and G—Luximibai vs Ruckmabai and others—Bhalshunker and K

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

396-94—Bhalshunker and K—Shankergur Kishoregur vs Kashigur Hiragur—Little and Co.

308-95—Ardesir H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjihora—Bland and N.

337-95—Trabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jann Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.

444-95—R N Mota hoy—Doongersey Nathu vs Waibai and another—In person.

147-1146-95—Ardesir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Salboo vs Narrotamdas Vanarsias—In person.

321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Hubib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhusen Dewjee and another—Janardhan and A.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

877-70—C B and B—J C Cama and J Dorabjee, Muthubai vs L N Banajee and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie Lynch and Owen and Roughton and Byrne.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEBRUARY 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin s—15 cases oilmanstores, B Nazerally; 27 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—5 hogsheads pertwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Ras Rowa s—13 cases medicine &c, N Powell and Co.
Ras Elba s—14 cases chemicals, Treacher and Co; 4 cases soap, J Allankhia; 5 cases medicine, S P Ghandhy; 24 cases writing and printing papers, John Dickinson and Co; 7 cases confectionery, E Nasvanjee.
Thames s—5 cases medicine, C Odhowjee; 20 cases medicine, V Bhica and Co; 11 cases whisky, C H B Forbes and Co

FROM HAMBURG.

Thames s—8 cases medicine, S Pestonjee; 2 cases cutlery, D H Aboo
Africa s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy.
Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, 2 hogsheads brandy and 2 hogsheads rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Europa s—1 qr-cask rectified spirit, M P Baria; 1 qr-cask rectified spirit, E Bezonjee

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—11 cases soap, A Tyabally
Imperator s—2 cases glass beads, E Sullemanjee; 1 case stationery, A Abdoolally; 8 cases soap, F Samsoodin.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania s—6 cases cigarettes, D Ruttonsey
Armenia s—8 cases cigarettes, R R Parakh and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Thames s—73 cases claret, Phipson and Co

FROM GENOA.

D Baldino s—5 cases stationery, A H Reekabhoy.

AN Ootacamund correspondent writes:—"One of the landmarks of Ootacamund is shortly to disappear. The fiat has gone forth to dismantle the aqueduct, with which every visitor to this sanitarium has been familiar for forty years. Its erection was entailed by the necessity of securing an easement to houseowners on the south side of the town, and the water was conveyed through an iron pipe, at an elevation of sixty feet overhead, across the road, supported on two masonry pillars. All the engineering talent of the day was requisitioned to advise how to avoid this simple but expensive expedient. One of the proposals made was to use a syphon, but it was not adopted. Since the south water supply channel was piped throughout its entire length, the cumbersome aqueduct became obsolete, and is now to be removed."

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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

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Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, silver, and Produce.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER.
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this beautiful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

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I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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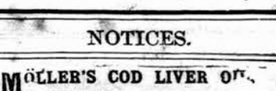

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(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they insisted upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—except Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

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Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

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Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

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This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

TO LADIES.

all most beautiful women use

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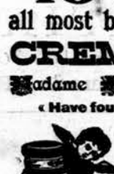
Madame Adelina PATTI says:

« Have found it very good indeed »



For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

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LONDON
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MODES.

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THE RENOWNED HIGH-CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Rs. 7- per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

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The most Substantial, the most Popular and the most Elegant.

Superior to all the other cheap watches in the East as certified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

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NEXT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION 31st MARCH, 1896. APPLY EARLY!

Periodical distribution of prizes paid in cash to the purchasers who hold successful numbers.

A PERFECT TIME-KEEPER.

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Chain Re. 1 extra.

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THE PRIZE FUND IS FORMED by a deposit of one rupee made for every Watch sold, and the total is divided among the successful coupon holders. Each purchaser is furnished with a certificate of Five Years' Guarantee along with the Watch, each certificate containing a separate number, which become a prize coupon. A list of the successful numbers with the names of the holders and the amounts distributed, is regularly published in all the leading Indian papers, after each prize distribution. The Watch is declared by many hundreds of Voluntary certificates to be a MARVEL in quality, cheapness and elegance. BUY A REALLY GOOD WATCH AND SECURE A COUPON FOR A PRIZE. APPLY EARLY!!

Independently of the Prizes offered, the Watch is honestly worth double the money asked for it.

Full Jewelled, Keyless Action	...	...	...Rs. 11 8
Fitted with superior leather Strap, as a Wrist Watch	...	...	... „ 14 8
Ditto ditto with compass	...	...	... „ 15 8

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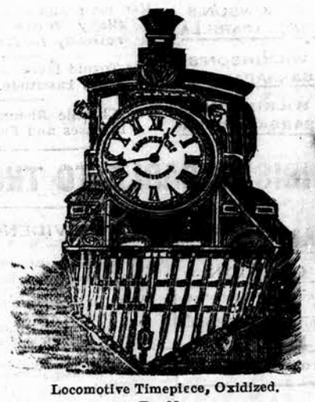

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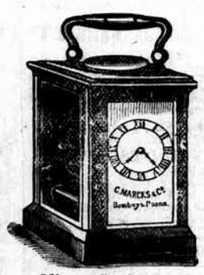

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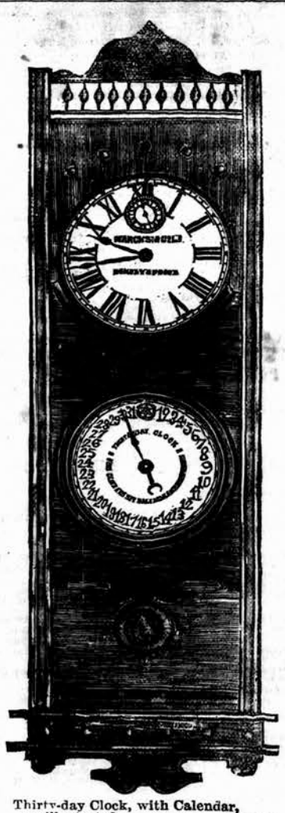

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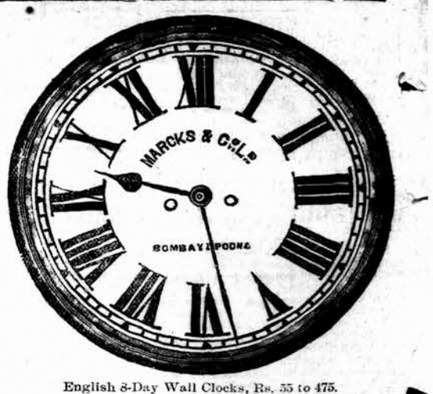

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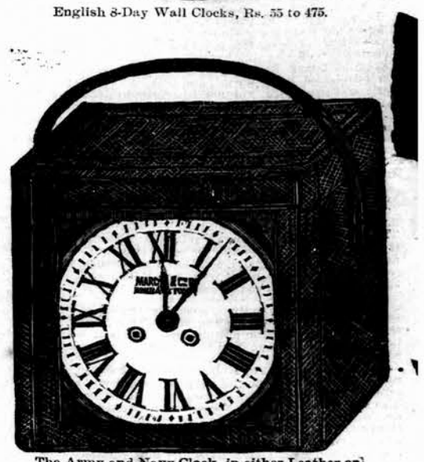

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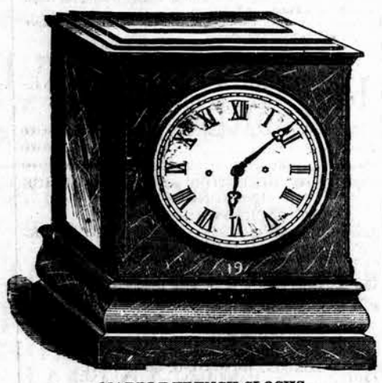

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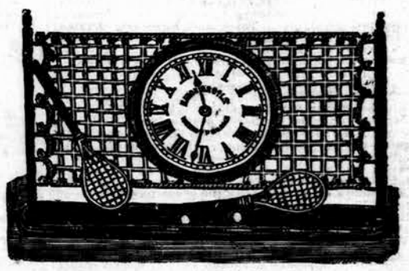

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